



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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22 January 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not previously disseminated in electronic form.

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General

Article Views U.S. Policy Toward Europe

HK2201115090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Jan 90 p 7

[Article by Zhang Yijun (1728 3015 6511) and Nan Bei (0589 0554): "New Concept of the U.S. Policy for Europe"]

[Text] At the NATO summit meeting held in December last year, U.S. President Bush formulated a blueprint of "New Europe and New Atlanticism" for Europe in the future. After that, U.S. Secretary of State Baker again delivered a speech on policy at the West Berlin Club, specifically expounding the new policy for Europe. The basic point of his speech was still the "creation of a new Europe on the basis of New Atlanticism." The speeches of Bush and Baker reflect a new concept of the U.S. Government's policy for Europe.

Background and Contents

Greater changes have taken place in the situation in Europe in recent years. Due to its economic difficulties and nationality contradictions at home, the Soviet military threat to the strategic interests of the United States in Europe, and various West European countries has been weakened. A strategic situation that the United States is advancing toward the European continent, whereas the Soviet Union is retreating from it, has become comparatively obvious. European countries have continued to strengthen their political cooperation, and have speeded up the process of their economic integration. As part of the world, they will play a more important role in international affairs. In particular, drastic changes have taken place in the political situation in East Europe this year. The issue of the reunification of Germany has been raised. Europe is experiencing the most important post-war changes in terms of pattern. In front of the drastic rise and fall, and the complicated political situation in Europe, the United States feels both pleased and worried. It feels pleased because the present situation has provided an opportunity for the establishment of a "free and independent Europe." The fact that the Soviet military threat has been weakened and that greater progress will be made in U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks has enabled the United States to implement its plan of gradually withdrawing its troops from Europe, so that it can use more of its financial and material resources to develop its own economy to deal with the economic challenges from West Europe and Japan. What it is worried about is that it is still difficult to predict the development of the political situation in the Soviet Union and East Europe. Premature involvement in these matters means that the United States will inevitably take on a heavy economic burden. With the gradual lowering of the level of military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Western allies will need less and less American military power. This might lead to the loosening of the U.S.-European alliance, and shake

the leadership status of the United States among its allies. The United States is facing a powerful competitor because of the rise of the European Community. Obviously, this does not conform with the interests of the United States.

In view of the facts mentioned above, Baker stressed: "Due to the changes in Europe, the West must readjust its means for cooperation. We must make concerted efforts to design and gradually implement a new system for the new era." Such a new system is what Bush and Baker call "New Atlanticism."

The specific content of "New Atlanticism" is "strengthening various existing systems of the West." Specifically speaking, the three big organizations of NATO, the European Community, and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) will be regarded as a "basis for the new pattern in Europe."

Transforming NATO is an important part of "New Atlanticism." Baker stressed that under the new situation in Europe, NATO must reduce its military coloring, and play more of a role in politics and the economy, arms control, and the settlement of regional conflict. The "transformed NATO" will strengthen its dialogue and cooperation with the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and various East European countries. The new concept is aimed at gradually reducing American military commitment for NATO, maintaining its leadership status, and expanding its role and influence in Europe. Externally, the United States will make use of NATO to closely observe the changes in both the Soviet Union and East Europe to see to it that the situation will not get out of control. Internally, the United States will make use of NATO to confine the reunification of Germany to the framework of NATO and the European Community.

Strengthening ties with the European Community is the basis for the establishment of "New Atlanticism." For this reason, Baker proposed that the United States establish a special relationship with them through concluding treaties, or other means. The purpose in so doing is to exert influence over the European Community, actively interfere in their internal affairs, and prevent European protectionism in trade from turning the unified and big European market into tariff and trade barriers for the United States. The purpose in so doing is also to use special relations between the United States and Europe to curb the economic expansion of Japan. In the meantime, the United States also intends to make use of the economic force of the European Community to carry out its economic infiltration, and eventually establish a "new Europe" on the basis of the pattern of the European Community, which is characterized by the reunification between West and East Europe.

Expanding the role of CSCE is a lever for pursuing "New Atlanticism." For this reason, at the NATO summit meeting, Bush proposed giving greater play to the role of the Conference, so that it will become an administrative organ on the European continent. Baker maintained that

the Conference must be turned into a "most important place for the cooperation between the East and the West." It is obvious that the United States intends to use CSCE and the Final Act of Helsinki to legalize its involvement in European affairs.

Crux and Influence

The crux of "New Atlanticism" proposed by the United States is to counter the "European Mansion" (ou zhou da sha 2962 3166 1129 0633) put forward by the Soviet Union, to prevent the Soviet Union from using its regional strong points to repel the influence of the United States in Europe. On the other hand, faced with the rise of the European Community and the trends of reunification of Germany, the United States is striving to continue to maintain its leadership status in Europe, so that it will have a bigger say during the split and reorganization of the European force. In a word, it intends to continue to maintain its political, military and economic interests in Europe. The proposing of "New Atlanticism" by the United States means that its policy for Western Europe in the 1990's is aimed at politically maintaining its leadership status, militarily "laying down the burden," and economically taking a share of the profits with the European Community. Just as some commentators have pointed out, the pursuit of "New Atlanticism" will undoubtedly produce a great influence over European-U.S. relations.

First, the United States and Europe will strengthen their political and economic ties on an equal basis, because their common grounds are greater than their differences and they need each other. This has determined that they will strengthen their competitive cooperation.

Second, the military coloring of NATO will be weakened and its political role will be strengthened. But U.S.-European links in terms of security and defense will not be disjointed. Weakening the political coloring of NATO and expanding its economic role was a decision reached by the United States and most of the NATO member states in Western Europe. To lighten its burden, in the mid-1990's, the United States will withdraw some of its troops from Europe, but it will not give up its strategic interests. With the changes in the political situation, West Europe is also worried about the possibility that the Soviet Union will again constitute a threat. Therefore, it needs the protection of the United States for security's sake.

Third, while maintaining its close traditional relations with Britain and France, the United States will further lay its emphasis on developing "U.S.-German special relations." The United States is willing to develop its relations with West Germany, but it is on guard against the reunification of Germany.

Lastly, there will be new contradictions in European-U.S. relations. Although the majority of West European

countries praise the policies contained in "New Atlanticism" for the Soviet Union, East Europe and the reunification of Germany, they cast doubt upon, or are even dissatisfied with, other policies contained in it. France believes that transforming NATO into a political organization runs counter to its persistent independent foreign policy. It is difficult for France to accept the treaty signed by the United States and the European Community. Instead of opposing the integration of the European Community, the United States supports it. It is also making efforts to develop special relations with Germany. Britain is unhappy with all this. West Germany has reservations about the policy contained in the "New Atlanticism" for the reunification of Germany and the role of the NATO.

It is obvious that "New Atlanticism" is nothing but the wishful thinking of the United States. The differences between the United States and Europe, which have been accumulated for a long time, cannot be ironed out overnight. Therefore, the future U.S.-European relations will continue under the situation of cooperation, competition, friction, and coordination.

Further on Asian Games Preparations

14 Asian Countries Confirmed

OW2001081090 Beijing XINHUA in English
0219 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Among the 39 member countries and regions of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), 14 have confirmed to participate in the 11th Asian Games set to open in September in Beijing, according to the Asian Games Organizing Committee (BAGOC) here today.

The countries and regions are Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mongolia and Malaysia.

The BAGOC invitations were officially issued to all OCA members at a ceremony on September 21 last year.

According to OCA rules, the participating countries and regions are requested to express their intention before March 20 as the first entry. The second entry is to be made up to June 22 for registering participating events and number of athletes. The deadline for the final entry is August 22.

Environment To Be Improved

OW1901170090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1637 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—The Beijing municipal government will take measures to create a better environment for the forthcoming Asian Games.

He Luli, vice-mayor of Beijing, said today that the Chinese capital city will welcome the Asian Games with a better environment, better social order and better services.

Speaking at a regular meeting of the Standing Committee of the ninth municipal People's Congress, the vice-mayor presented an outline for creating such an environment in Beijing for the Asian Games.

She said that 100 streets, 33 stadiums and the main roads and flyovers will be decorated with raised flower terraces and billboards, and that temple fairs, lantern fairs, flower fairs and other cultural events will be held to welcome the athletes and visitors from various countries.

She also said that measures will be taken to ensure that better services will be provided by all shops, restaurants, hotels and other service establishments through quality control, standardization and other scientific management.

Computers Installed

OW2001145690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1436 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA)—Computers have been installed at 17 stadiums and gymnasiums for the 11th Asian Games starting in Beijing on September 22, organizers said here today.

The computers have been linked in a comprehensive system and some are already in trial operation.

Meanwhile, a new telephone system has also been completed for the coming games.

According to the games organizers, 16 local TV stations and the Beijing Broadcasting Institute will join China Central TV in televising live 17 of the 27 Asian events at 20 stadiums and gymnasiums.

'Truculent' U.S. Acts in Panama Viewed

OW2001135690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1511 GMT 19 Jan 90

["Informal Essay on World Events: What Kind of Logic Is This?" by reporter He Dalong (0149 1129 7127)—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan— On 14 January, the U.S. soldiers who had invaded Panama once again stopped the Cuban ambassador's automobile bearing a diplomatic license at the gate of the Cuban Embassy in Panama to conduct a check. At a recent U.S. State Department news briefing, some reporters asked the State Department spokesman repeatedly if this kind of action by the U.S. soldiers is in violation of the "Geneva Convention on Diplomatic Relations" concerning diplomatic immunity. While seemingly greatly embarrassed by this question, the spokesman nevertheless refused to admit to any violation and resorted to wild sophistry. As

seen from his sophistry, this superpower—the United States—really has its own unique logic.

Logic one: A "check" cannot be regarded as a "search." This spokesman said: According to a report verified by the U.S. Defense Department, the U.S. soldiers "had not searched his (Cuban ambassador's) automobile." However, "the car windows were quite dark, so they (U.S. soldiers) just opened an automobile door and checked to see who was inside." This is not a search, the spokesman said.

Let us not talk about the difference between a "check" and a "search." As a signatory to the "Geneva Convention on Diplomatic Relations," the United States should know the relevant provisions of this convention. The convention signed in 1961 explicitly points out: A diplomat "enjoys diplomatic immunity and the right of inviolability." The premises and facilities of a diplomatic mission and other properties, as well as means of communications of the mission are exempted from searches, appropriation, and custody. The United States has knowingly violated this convention. No wonder this spokesman said, frankly: The Cubans can lodge a protest with us!

What can a small nation like Cuba do against a superpower like the United States? It cannot impose economic sanctions on other nations like the United States is imposing on others. Nor can it hoist the banner of "defending democracy" and send a punitive expedition against others. The most Cuba can do is lodge a protest. No wonder the U.S. soldiers are acting so recklessly.

Logic two: The U.S. soldiers were checking the (Cuban) Embassy automobile "at the request of the new Panamanian Government." By this sophistry, the spokesman has completely shirked all U.S. responsibilities. It is not a tenable argument to say that a superpower violates an international convention "at the request of another nation," much less that the administration of that nation is still under the control of the U.S. troops. In fact, according to this logic, a violation of international convention and checking the automobile of another nation's ambassador mean nothing because it can completely ignore the U.N. Charter and send troops to invade an sovereign state.

At the 17 January U.N. Security Council meeting, the U.S. side vetoed a draft resolution aimed at denouncing the U.S. troops who forced a search of the Nicaraguan ambassador's residence in Panama. At the meeting, the U.S. representative said: "This action does not pose any threat to world peace and stability. Discussing this issue at the Security Council degrades the work of this important organization (United Nations)." The United States itself violates the international convention and willfully encroaches on the legitimate rights and interests of another nation, but it permits no one to condemn it. Is this ridiculous and truculent U.S. logic not clear enough?

United States & Canada

Ambassador Zhu Meets Vice President Quayle

OW2001013690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0052 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA)—U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle today expressed the hope that the U.S.-China relations would "improve and advance."

According to the Chinese Embassy, Quayle made the remarks when meeting Chinese Ambassador Zhu Qizhen.

"I hope to see our relations improve and advance, and I will work with you to make [as received] these relations forward," Quayle said.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and frank atmosphere, both sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

Shenzhen To Purchase Postal Equipment

OW2201140790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1259 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Shenzhen, January 22 (XINHUA)—Shenzhen, one of China's special economic zones, will import from the U.S. Logan Company 2.8 million U.S. dollars-worth of equipment for handling heavy postal matter, under an agreement signed here last Friday.

The equipment includes an automatic parcel- and mail-bag-handling system.

According to the Shenzhen Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, the equipment is expected to be operational by the middle of 1991. Then, the bureau will be able to handle some 3,600 mail bags, 6,000 parcels and 6,000 pieces of printed materials an hour, according to the bureau.

Soviet Union

TA KUNG PAO Views Gorbachev's 'Risky' Future

HK2101080790 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 20 Jan 90 p 2

["Political Talk" by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768):
"Gorbachev Admits the Future Is Dangerously Risky"]

[Text] As the reform line pursued by Gorbachev encountered more and more obstacles at home, now even he himself also admitted that his reform had reached a decisive stage. This indicates that the Soviet reform is now faced with a serious situation of being attacked front and rear.

On 18 January, when talking about his reform line at a meeting of the worker, peasant, and technician deputies in the Kremlin Palace, Gorbachev said that the Soviet

reform is developing in depth and in scope and has affected all social strata in the Soviet Union. "Precisely because of this, we have been entangled in the vortex of the decisive conflicts between various opinions and contradictions and between the old and new attitudes."

He said: The reform was not brought about by any person's special thinking or caused by any people's wishes and ambitions; instead, it appeared from the reality in the Soviet Union. He asked the domestic people who criticized the reform line to "utter less empty talk and take more action in doing concrete work." He said: "We still have to exist in the future, so we need reform as much as we need air."

Since Gorbachev came to power and began to carry out reform and adopted the "new thinking" for the foreign affairs in 1985, the Soviet Union has been facing more and more difficulties. For example, the three Baltic republics are strongly demanding independence; bloody conflicts occurred between the minority nationalities in the Caucasus region; and the domestic economy remains in a predicament. Many people criticized Gorbachev for his improper administration and also doubted the effectiveness of his reform; however, Gorbachev was also criticized by more radical reformists for not carrying out reform thoroughly. For example, Yeltsin, the leading radical reformist, said: "Measures should have been taken long ago to deal with the problem in Armenia, and the Baltic republics should be allowed to dissociate themselves from the Soviet Union." Gorbachev's speech on 18 January was aimed at refuting the rightist and "leftist" opinions and criticisms. He bitterly denounced the bloody conflicts between the Azerbaijanis and the Armenians as the "atrocities and criminal activities of extremists." He pointed out that the racial problems can only be solved on the basis of developing the Soviet federal system.

However, Gorbachev still indicated that he will continue to advance the reforms. He denounced those who criticized his reform as "a crowd of onlookers who are keen to make indiscreet comments and criticisms." He said that because the Soviet reform is faced with a difficult situation, it is now also at a crucial juncture when reform must be carried on more firmly.

Gorbachev demanded that less empty talk be made and more concrete action be taken in routine work in order to improve the national economy and the people's livelihood. Soviet Prime Minister Ryzhkov has ordered the war industry in the whole country to shift 60 percent of their products to civilian goods, which should range from farm machines, food processing equipment, household electric appliances, communication equipment, medical apparatus and instruments to laser discs, video camcorders, video recorders, and computers.

The Soviet Union is also considering the withdrawal of troops from various Asian regions. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze told a U.S. delegation composed of some Democrat senators on 17 January that the Soviet

Union will soon withdraw troops stationed outside the country from various Asian regions. This indicates that the Soviet Union will withdraw its military forces from Mongolia and from Vietnam's Cam Ranh military base, and this will cause a change in the balance of military strength between the United States and Soviet Union. At present, 2,800 Soviet troops are stationed in the Cam Ranh military base, with 20 to 30 warships and a number of medium-range bombers, fighters, reconnaissance planes, anti-aircraft missiles, and radar facilities being deployed there.

If the Soviet Union indeed withdraw forces from various Asian regions, it will be able to cut down on the military budget by a large margin and to finance its national economy, and this policy will be supported by the Soviet people. However, as the country is now faced with crises caused by the separatist trend among minority nationalities, people in the world will still have to watch closely and see whether Gorbachev will overcome the current difficulties.

Article Reviews Labor Service Agreements

OW2201002190 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 3, 15-21 Jan 90 p 29

[Text] According to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, between January and August of 1989, China signed 95 contracts and agreements for labour services with the Soviet Union, and 14 joint venture items with a total value of some \$240 million.

More than 10,000 personnel were sent to the Soviet Union to implement these contracts. China's investment is represented in equipment and material having a value in excess of \$10 million.

Ninety-five percent of the contracts and agreements are concentrated in the border areas between the two countries and are managed directly by enterprises of both sides.

There are now more than 500 possible agreements under discussion and the area of cooperation is extending to the middle and European part of the Soviet Union. The fields of cooperation range from agriculture, forestry, communications, fishery to energy and building materials.

Soviet items in China also expanded last year. In September last year, the first Sino-Soviet enterprise between Shanghai Huating Group Company and a commercial enterprise from Leningrad was established in Shanghai to produce foodstuff and drinks.

Northeast Asia

Further on Zou Jiahua Delegation to Japan

Returns to Tokyo, Meets Kaifu

OW2001130290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1237 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA)—Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, arrived here this afternoon after ending a tour of Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Kumamoto.

Zou, the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Japan since last June, is leading a high-powered government delegation, which includes vice-ministers from several industrial ministries, on a 10-day tour of Japan.

Zou, who was appointed minister of the State Planning Commission last month, will meet Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama separately on January 23. He also will speak with other cabinet ministers and business leaders on developing bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation.

Zou and Japanese leaders are expected to discuss resumption of talks on Japan's pledged third yen loan package for 1990-1995, worth some 810 billion yen (5.6 billion U.S. dollars).

According to Japan's mass media, Tokyo hopes to use Zou's visit as a springboard to revive high-level intergovernmental contacts with Beijing.

Zou, who arrived in Osaka on January 16, is an official guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade. He is scheduled to attend a commemorative ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the association's founding.

Meets Takeshita, Abe

OW2201093490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0907 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, January 22 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese State Councillor and Minister of the State Planning Commission Zou Jiahua assured Japanese political leaders here today that China will continue to carry on its reform program and pursue the policy of strengthening Sino-Japanese friendship.

During his separate meetings with former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and leader of the Japanese Dietmen's (parliamentarians') League for Japan-China Friendship Masayoshi Ito, Zou said the political situation in China is stable and the economic situation is turning for the better.

China will continue to carry out the process of reform and opening up to the outside world, develop its friendly

relations with Japan, and strengthen bilateral cooperation in the economic and technological fields, Zou stressed.

He expressed his appreciation for the efforts and contribution made by the three Japanese political leaders in promoting the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Takeshita said Zou's current visit to Japan is of great importance for ushering in a new era of further developing friendly cooperation between Japan and China.

Expressing his concern over the economic cooperation between the two countries, the former prime minister called for continued efforts by the two countries in strengthening cooperation and seeking common prosperity.

This would not only benefit stability and development in Asia, but would also help foster peace and stability in the whole world, Takeshita said.

Ito said Zou's visit to Japan would have great influence on the process of getting the bilateral relations returned to normal.

Stressing the importance of Japan-China relations in Japan's foreign policy, Ito said Zou's visit here is of even greater significance against the backdrop that great changes are taking place in the world.

He called for further efforts by the two countries to create a more favorable environment for developing bilateral cooperation.

Former Foreign Minister Abe said Zou's visit here was "very timely".

Japan and China should further develop their bilateral cooperation in accordance with the Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which was concluded ten years ago, he said.

The relations between Japan and China should only progress, but never retrogress, he stressed.

Zou arrived in Japan on January 16 for a ten-day visit.

During his remaining three days visit here, Zou and other Chinese officials accompanying him on the trip are expected to meet with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, and other government and business leaders.

Commentary Views Sino-Japanese Relations

*HK1901105190 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1346 GMT 16 Jan 90*

[Commentary by staff reporter Li Linlin (2621 2651 2651): "Zou Jiahua's Visit to Japan and the Present State of Sino-Japanese Relations"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—At the invitation of Japan's Foreign Ministry, Zou Jiahua, China's state councillor and minister of the State Planning Commission, began his visit to Japan today. This indicates that a step has been taken to bring about substantial changes in relations between the two countries, which came to a low ebb after the June 4 incident last year.

After the Beijing incident, Japan, following the United States and some European countries, imposed "sanctions" against China, and Sino-Japanese relations thus fell to their lowest point since the two countries normalized diplomatic relations 17 years ago. Although Japan again and again stressed that it had special historical and geopolitical relations with China, which made its position different that of the United States and the European countries, there was in fact no substantial difference between Japan's practice with that of the United States and the European countries. So this made people feel that Japan only paid lip service to keeping relations with China rather than taking actual action to effect this.

Last December, the visit by the U.S. President's special envoy to Beijing strongly shocked Japan and evoked strong repercussions in Japan's public opinion. MAINICHI SHINBUN's editorial said: "Japan, which claims to be a big power among the five continents, can only follow the United States and cannot carry out an independent China diplomacy. This is indeed regrettable."

Under such circumstances, the Japanese Government hastily adjusted its policy toward China. Last December, it sent a bureau-level official to visit China for the first time since the Beijing incident. On 18 January, the director of the economic cooperation bureau of Japan's Foreign Ministry will visit Beijing and will hold talks with the Chinese side on bilateral economic cooperation, especially the third Japanese Yen loan. As a major step for restoring senior-level official contacts between the two countries, Zou Jiahua was invited to visit Japan. Reportedly, the Japanese Government has adopted an internal plan for sending Shintaro Abe, a leading Japanese politician, to visit China in the capacity of the Japanese Government's special envoy, thus paying the way for restoring Japan's relations with China in an all-round way. Prime Minister Kaifu, who is visiting Europe, has also mentioned the issue of China in his talks with leaders of the major West European countries in order to seek their support for his effort to improve relations with China.

The Japanese business circles have high enthusiasm for the exchanges with China. After the Beijing incident, the Japanese business circles kept demanding that their government lift the "sanctions" against China and increase exchanges between the two countries. In December, a number of Japanese investment projects in China, including the cement plant in Dalian, the Yinggehai gas field, the soybean production project, the supply of video recorder production lines to Nanjing and two other cities, and the supply of a large chemical fiber

production line to Shanghai, all began. With the relaxation of Sino-U.S. relations, the lifting of martial law in Beijing, and the coming restoration of the World Bank's loan and Japan's third Yen loan to China, the business circles in Japan have increased their confidence. In March, 23 major banks in Japan will send a joint delegation to visit China. The iron and steel industry will also send a large delegation to visit China and to see the feasibility of setting up joint ventures in developing China's iron and steel production. It is also planned to hold the first Sino-Japanese iron and steel technological symposium. It is expected that the Japanese-Chinese Research Society for Jointly Developing the Power Industry and the Japanese-Chinese Investment Promotion Council will be established in the near future.

Although the Japanese business circles have gradually restored their enthusiasm for investing in China, it should also be noted that most projects were arranged before the June 4 incident, and there are still very few new projects. The Japanese Government's attitude in the previous period was undoubtedly a major factor that affected businessmen's confidence.

Zou Jiahua's official visit to Japan marks the actual restoration of senior-level official contacts between the two countries. The remaining issue is how to restore new financial and assistance projects, and the most important is the restoration of the third Yen loan.

Zou Jiahua is accompanied by six officials at and above the vice ministerial level. He will hold talks with Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Nakayama and will also visit several ministries and agencies of the Japanese Government. He will come into extensive contact with Japanese politicians of the ruling and opposition parties and with Japanese businessmen. This indicates that China attaches great importance to its relations with Japan. Reportedly, the Japanese Foreign Ministry has set up a group to promote the economic cooperation program with China. The arrangement of the third Yen loan to China is also being coordinated among the ministries and agencies concerned in the Japanese Government, and it is expected that an official scheme will be announced when Abe visits China in March. As Sino-Japanese relations are normalizing, another boom of visits by Japanese officials and ordinary people in various circles to China will appear after this spring.

Beijing Watching Mongolia 'With Great Concern'

HK2001042190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 20 Jan 90 p 10

[By David Chen]

[Text] The Beijing leadership is watching with great concern the latest communist casualty of political changes sweeping the Soviet bloc—Mongolia.

The report by the East German news agency, ADN, that the Ulaanbaatar Government is considering multi-candidate elections following demonstrations last Sunday, has brought the democracy movement to the doorstep of China.

Although the Chinese pro-democracy movement was crushed by the military at Tiananmen Square on June 4, similar movements in Eastern Europe have easily ousted long-established regimes.

And the Beijing leadership is doing its utmost to keep the news from the people although the intellectuals and students learn of the progress through BBC and Voice of America broadcasts.

When Nicolae Ceaucescu was toppled and subsequently executed, the paranoia was intensified and the leadership used the Romanian outburst to justify their June 4 crackdown.

These events, nevertheless, took place in Europe and the repercussion and impact on the Chinese community was relatively less intense.

However, the Mongolian demonstrations are taking place less than 900 kilometres from Beijing and as Mongolia borders on the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China, the problem for Beijing is not merely one of democracy movements but the possibility that it could spark racial disturbances and prompt agitation by the Mongolian national minority for secession as well, analysts said.

Inner Mongolia has an area of 1.18 million square kilometres, the third largest administrative district of the country at the provincial level.

Most of the 20 million population are Han, and the minorities number about four million, with nearly 2.8 million Mongolians—more than the two million population of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Strategically, Inner Mongolia is one of the most sensitive regions, with its eastern borders a mere 200 kilometres away from Beijing.

During the nationalist days, the Kuomintang regime carved up Inner Mongolia into several provinces and maintained Outer Mongolia, then a part of China, as a special region.

For security reasons, the communists combined these former provinces into one autonomous region with the Han people making up the overwhelming majority. As is the case with other autonomous regions in border areas, the military, rather than the civilian authorities, dominates.

The Beijing authorities are disturbed by the developments in Mongolia as many of the ethnic Mongolians on the Chinese side of the border have relatives in Mongolia and the demonstrations in Ulaanbaatar and possibly other cities might spill over to Inner Mongolia.

The situation is similar to western Romania, which is inhabited largely by the Hungarian minority, who have their kith and kin in Hungary.

Earlier, the communist regime in Budapest gave in to popular demands. This greatly encouraged the Hungarian minority in western Romania, which demonstrated against the regime which tried to remove an ethnic Hungarian priest. The demonstrations and the heavy repression there sparked off even larger rallies in Bucharest and elsewhere that culminated in the fall of the Ceausescu regime.

While it would be presumptuous to draw parallels, the situation in Mongolia and its possible impact on Inner Mongolia has prompted the leadership in Beijing to watch developments there closely.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

17 Vietnamese Captives Released

*OW1901150990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1430 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Text] Nanning, January 19 (XINHUA)—China today released 17 Vietnamese intruders captured on Chinese territory at the zero-km mark on the highway leading from Youyi Guan (Friendship Pass) in China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to Dong Dang in Vietnam.

An official said the 17 Vietnamese servicemen illegally entered Chinese territory to carry out armed provocation and sabotage and were captured by Chinese frontier guards.

During interrogations, the Vietnamese captives pleaded guilty to invading Chinese territory and carrying out illegal activities.

In the spirit of humanitarianism, the official said, the Chinese Government decided to release the 17 Vietnamese captives so that they might reunite with their families.

They were handed over to the Vietnamese side at 10 a.m. by representatives of the Chinese Youyi Guan Frontier Inspection Station in Pingxiang.

The Vietnamese side also handed over five captured Chinese servicemen to the Chinese side.

Representatives of both sides signed the name lists of the captured servicemen.

Mr. Olivier, the representative of the International Red Cross' Far East Committee, was invited to observe the handing over by both sides.

Laos Buys Passenger Planes From Harbin Aircraft

*SK2101121490 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jan 90*

[Text] The Laos Civil Aviation Department recently signed a contract with the Harbin Aircraft Company in Beijing Municipality on buying two Yun-12 passenger planes. Prior to signing the contract, the personnel of the Laos Civil Aviation Department came to the aircraft company to examine the function of the planes and decided that such planes meet their needs.

Near East & South Asia

RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Israeli Occupation Plan

*HK2101045890 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 20 Jan 90 p 4*

["Jottings" column article by Yue Lin (2588 7207):
"Fully Exposed Ambition"]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Shamir recently asserted in Tel Aviv that his government will continue to occupy the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip to accommodate Jewish immigrants from abroad, in the hope of building up a "greater Israel." This remark is no doubt a drawback to the Middle East peace efforts.

The territorial dispute has always been a key issue in the Arab-Israeli conflict. In this regard, the PLO as a party involved in the conflict has made a substantial concession. Instead of claiming the Palestinian territory as it was after the 1947 separation, the PLO is now only seeking self-determination and planning to build a Palestinian state on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To be sure, in response to this, Israel has become a bit more flexible, for example, it has allowed the Palestinians in these occupied areas to carry out an election and enjoy limited autonomy under its control. However, it has always declined to discuss the ownership of these areas but insists that the presence of its troops there is in the interests of Israel's "security." Now, having tired out his patience, Shamir has at last unveiled Israel's intention—the purpose of occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is to resettle Jewish immigrants and to squeeze out the Palestinians residing there. So he has confessed his ambition for permanent occupation of the territory.

Reviewing the development in the Middle East, one can find that very little progress has been made despite frequent diplomatic efforts and various peace initiatives, and one would agree that Israel is duty bound to make earnest peace efforts on its part. Shamir's "frank" remark made on this moment is obviously an evil omen indicating that there will still be a long, difficult, and tortuous way to go in the Middle East peace talks.

Chen Junsheng Delegation Arrives in Nepal

OW2001112290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1042 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Kathmandu, January 20 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government delegation headed by State Councillor Chen Junsheng arrived here this afternoon for a six-day official visit.

The 11-member delegation was welcomed at the airport by Nepalese Minister of Finance and Industry Bharat Bahadur Pradhan and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Li Debiao.

State Councillor Chen told reporters that the Chinese and Nepalese friendship is long-standing and it has experienced further development in recent years.

"I am sure that my current visit will further the development," he said.

During the visit, Chen will also attend the inauguration of a China-aided sugar mill in the western part of Nepal. The mill is designed to handle 1,000 tons of sugar canes daily, producing about 100 tons of sugar and 12,000 liters of clinic-use alcohol. It is one of the largest in Nepal.

Bahraini Prime Minister Meets Charge

OW1801044890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0159 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—News from Manama: Today in the Bahraini capital of Manama, Bahraini Prime Minister Khalifa Ibn-Salman al-Khalifa met with Zhang Weiqiu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Bahrain. They had a cordial and friendly conversation on the development of bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Khalifa said: Bahrain welcomes what China did recently in setting up an embassy in Bahrain's capital. He hoped that the two countries would further promote their friendly cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres and send more delegations to visit each other in the future. This, he said, would be beneficial to both sides.

China and Bahrain established diplomatic relations on 18 April 1989.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Lou Gan Delegation Begins Visit to Kenya

OW2101164790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1437 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] Nairobi, January 21 (XINHUA)—A five-member Chinese Government delegation, led by Secretary General of the State Council Luo Gan, arrived here this afternoon for a seven-day official visit to Kenya.

During their stay in this East African country, the delegation will attend a hand-over ceremony of the China-aided Moi International Sports Centre Gymnasium and meet with President Daniel Arap Moi and Kenyan Government officials.

The construction of the 5,000-seat gymnasium started in April, 1987 and was completed in October, last year. The whole sports complex cost 200 million Kenyan shillings (about 9 million U.S. dollars). It is part of the Chinese Government's technical assistance to Kenya.

Greeting the delegation at the airport were Kenyan Minister for Culture and Social Services Mr. James Njiru and other government officials.

Geologists Visit Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast

OW1901084790 Beijing XINHUA in English
0649 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Abidjan, January 18 (XINHUA)—China and Cote d'Ivoire signed here today meeting minutes to initiate cooperation in the fields of geology and mines.

The cooperation will include geological cartography, mining development, technical personnel training and information exchanges.

China expressed willingness to welcome a delegation from the Mining Ministry of Cote d'Ivoire to visit China this year, the minutes stated.

The first Chinese geological expert delegation, which arrived here on January 8 and will depart tomorrow, held meetings with the Cote d'Ivoire Minister of Mines Yed Esaie Angoran and their Cote d'Ivoire counterparts. The delegation also visited several geological and mineral sites.

Prior to the delegation's arrival in Cote d'Ivoire, they paid a visit to Burkina Faso December 20-January 6, and signed a memorandum to strengthen cooperation in geological and mineral fields on the basis of mutual benefit.

Tanzanian President Meets Departing Ambassador

OW1801014290 Beijing XINHUA in English
0045 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] Dar es Salaam, January 17 (XINHUA)—Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi said here today that his country will continue to develop political and economic relations with China.

The president made the remarks when he was meeting the outgoing Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, Liu Qingyou. He said the deep friendship between the two countries has stood the test of time and will not be affected by the drastically changing international situation.

Mr. Mwinyi stressed: "Tanzania has been and will always be China's friend. No matter what happens in China, Tanzania will understand and sympathize with her."

Tanzanian First Vice President and Prime Minister Joseph Warioba also met the Chinese ambassador today. He said his government is interested in establishing joint ventures with China.

The long-standing good relations between the two nations should be consolidated and the establishment of joint ventures will help strengthen the cooperation between the two countries, said the vice president.

He said Tanzania is glad that the situation in China has now returned to normal and the Chinese Government is now concentrating its efforts on economic development.

Government Delegation Leaves for Kenya

*OW1801043390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1603 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government delegation led by Luo Gan, secretary general of the State Council, left here today for Kenya.

The delegation will attend a hand-over ceremony of a gymnasium of the Moi International Sports Complex built with Chinese assistance. The delegation will also pay a good-will visit to the country.

Zairian President Meets Outgoing Ambassador

*OW1801045090 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0751 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—Zairian President Mobutu [Sese Seko] received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with outgoing Chinese Ambassador An Guozheng today in Nsele on the outskirts of Kinshasa.

When receiving the Chinese ambassador, President Mobutu spoke highly of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Zaire and expressed the hope that these relations would develop further.

Earlier, Zaire's first state commissioner (prime minister), Kengo wa Dondo, also met with Ambassador An Guozheng.

Zaire Seeks Agricultural Aid From State

*OW1501023190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0203 GMT 15 Jan 90*

[Text] Kinshasa, January 14 (XINHUA)—Zaire is seeking technical aid from China and Yugoslavia to reach self-sufficiency in maize and rice within two years, President Mobutu Sese Seko said today.

In an address to the country's constituent bodies, Mobutu said agriculture will be the priority of Zaire's

production projects in 1990. Although manioc, groundnuts, beans and yams are plentiful in Zaire, maize, rice, sugar, fish and meat are still in short supply, said Mobutu.

He said Zaire will try to increase production of agricultural manure, sugar output and create cooperatives for fishermen.

Togo National Day Marked in Beijing

*OW1201123190 Beijing XINHUA in English
1207 GMT 12 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—Yao Bloua Agbo, ambassador of the Republic of Togo to China, hosted a reception in the embassy here this evening to mark the Togolese National Day.

Among the guests at the reception were Ai Zhisheng, Chinese minister of Radio, Film and Television, and Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Foreign diplomatic officials in Beijing also attended the reception.

East Europe

Specialist Team Investigates Area Situation

*HK2001042390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 20 Jan 90 pp 1, 7*

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] The Chinese authorities, desperate to resist the democratic influences sweeping through Eastern Europe, have sent a team of specialists to investigate the situation there.

The team, mostly made up of experts from the Institute of the Soviet Union and East European Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, visited Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia last month.

They met members of the newly-formed ruling parties, governments, unions and other civilian organisations.

The trip is believed to be the latest move by Beijing to assess the drastic political changes in Eastern Europe.

The Chinese authorities have reiterated that the country would remain under the leadership of the Communist Party and that there is no room for multi-party politics.

"The Chinese leaders believe they have to understand and carefully study the situation in Eastern Europe before they can successfully prevent peaceful evolution from taking place in China," said an Eastern European diplomat in Beijing.

Peaceful evolution is the phrase used by Beijing to refer to the democratic changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe.

While Chinese leaders publicly claim they respect the "choice of the people" of Eastern Europe and want to maintain friendly relations with the non-communist governments, in internal documents they have accused East European nations of deviating from the socialist path.

China's retired senior leader Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly accused the Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev if pursuing a political path with "is not in conformity with Marxism and Leninism."

The East European diplomat said: "Despite the harsh criticisms it seems the Chinese public does not share the same feelings as the government.

"Very often the tactics of the authorities achieve the opposite result. The more they attack the political models in Eastern Europe, the greater the people's support would be for us."

Sources said that since the study group returned the Academy has held several internal discussions, focusing on the ideology and organisation of the Social Democratic parties which now dominate the new forces in Eastern Europe.

Latin America & Caribbean

Jamaican Parliamentary Leaders Visit Shanghai

OW2001171090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1518 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] Shanghai, January 20 (XINHUA)—Ye Moqi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, hosted a dinner here this evening in honor of Headley Cunningham, speaker of the Jamaican House of Representatives, and Courtney Fletcher, deputy-president of the Jamaican Senate.

Accompanied by Yang Haibo, vice-minister in charge of China's State Education Commission, the Jamaican leaders arrived in Shanghai on January 19 after winding up their visits in Nanjing.

During their stay in Shanghai, the Jamaican guests have visited a bicycle-making factory and some residential districts.

The guests are scheduled to leave China January 21.

XINHUA on Quayle Visit to Latin America

OW2101115990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1252 GMT 19 Jan 90

["Short Commentary by Reporter He Dalong (0149 1129 7127): What Has Obstructed Quayle's Latin America Visit?"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—As early as 5 January this year, the United States announced that Vice President Quayle would visit Latin American nations to repair the relations between the United States and Latin American countries strained by the U.S. invasion of Panama. However, his itinerary was not published until today, because most Latin American countries do not welcome his visit. Quayle will visit Panama, Honduras, and Jamaica between 27 January and 29 January.

Because Panama is still under occupation by U.S. troops, Quayle's visit there will have nothing to do with repairing relations. As for Honduras, Quayle had been scheduled earlier to go there to attend its new president's inaugural on 27 January. Hence, this shows that the small Caribbean nation Jamaica is the only newly added country to his visit plan.

The U.S. invasion of Panama has been opposed and condemned by almost all Latin American countries. The governments of some countries have clearly expressed their refusal to receive Quayle at such a time, considering his visit now as "untimely." Peruvian President Garcia described this U.S. act of grossly trampling on the norms of international relations and wantonly violating the sovereignty of another country as "causing U.S.-Latin America relations to go back 30 years" and causing U.S. Latin American policies to "reach a dead-end." Rodriguez, the president of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies, criticized the U.S. invasion of Panama as a "stupid act." The Mexican Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution which condemned the U.S. invasion of Panama for creating "grave tension" in Central America and which demanded immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Panama.

Some public figures from Latin American nations point out: To repair its relations with Latin American countries, the United States must first withdraw its occupation forces from Panama, and handle its relations with Latin American countries in accordance with the basic principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and nonviolation of the sovereignty of other countries. It can only further hurt its relations with other countries if it pursues a "gunboat policy" to impose its will and system on others.

Quayle's spokesman has admitted that the "feelings" in Latin America have forced the United States to concentrate its attention on arranging another visit by Quayle in March this year. Nevertheless, so long as the U.S. Government keeps its hegemonist, power-politics stand, it will be difficult for the United States to truly improve its relations with Latin American countries. It will also be difficult for its Latin American policy to escape a "dead-end."

Political & Social**Zhao Said 'Seriously Ill'; Leadership Uneasy***OW1901041090 Tokyo KYODO in English
0339 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, Jan. 19 KYODO—Ousted former Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Zhao Ziyang is seriously ill with a heart ailment and China's leadership is afraid his death could spark renewed antigovernment protests, a Chinese source said Friday.

The source said he heard the story of Zhao's illness from a friend who works at Zhongnanhai, headquarters of party and government leaders in Beijing.

The source said Chinese authorities have ordered good medical care for Zhao, fearing that if he dies prodemocracy activists may turn public mourning into another round of antigovernment protests.

Another source described Zhao's condition as "serious."

The death of reformist party chief Hu Yaobang last April turned mass mourning into two months of demonstrations for democracy that ended with the military suppression in Beijing on June 4.

Zhao was ousted after Chinese leaders blamed him for causing the demonstrations which the hardline leadership branded as "antirevolutionary rebellion."

Chinese sources said public sympathy is strong for Zhao, who opposed martial law and has refused to admit that he did anything wrong.

Chinese leaders, however, are apparently softening their attitude toward Zhao.

In a press meeting last July government spokesman Yuan Mu, a close aide to hardline Premier Li Peng, suggested that Zhao might be prosecuted.

But Mu told reporters when China lifted martial law in Beijing earlier this month that Zhao's fate is still being discussed within the party.

Nepotism Defended for 'Qualified' Officials*HK2201022190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 22 Jan 90 p 6*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Beijing has defended the practice of appointing the children of party leaders to high positions provided that such offspring are qualified.

"Why is it that the off-spring of senior cadres necessarily cannot do leadership work?" asked PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator, Gan Wei, in an article.

"Isn't this a plain case of hawking the reactionary theory of hereditary (politics)? The key is whether (the off-spring concerned) has ability and virtue."

Beijing's defence of the large number of children of party elders who have been promoted to the top comes at a time when attacks on nepotism have again heated up on campuses and in society.

The immediate cause is that recently, the relatives of many Chinese Communist Party elders have either risen to high-level jobs or figured prominently in the press.

Mr Zou Jiahua, the son-in-law of the late Marshal Ye Jianying was appointed Minister of the State Planning Commission last month.

At the same time, Mr Wang Jun, son of the Vice-President, Mr Wang Zhen, was re-appointed a vice-president of China International Trust and Investment Corporation, China's largest state company.

Earlier, General Yang Baibing, the brother of the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, was promoted to secretary general of the policy-setting Central Military Commission.

Last week, Mr Chen Yuan, son of patriarch, Mr Chen Yun, and vice-president of the People's Bank of China, was given prominent media coverage when he helped host the visit of a delegation of international financiers.

Analysts say that during the up-coming National People's Congress, more off-spring of senior cadres will be inducted into the country's highest councils.

They are likely to include Guangdong Governor, Mr Ye Xuanping, the son of Marshal Ye, who is tipped to be vice-premier.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary is aimed at deflecting a potentially explosive political issue.

During last spring's democracy movement, criticism by student leaders that the Chinese Communist Party had a worse record than capitalistic political organisations in the area of nepotism appointments has struck a chord among the populace.

In his article, Gan quoted the example of Mr Ye Xuanping to illustrate that there are cases where off-spring of first-generation CCP leaders should occupy senior positions.

"Whether Ye Xuanping is a qualified governor of Guangdong can only be determined by the people of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong People's Congress," he wrote.

Gan conceded that within the party there was an "unhealthy tendency" of officials being appointed by favouritism.

"The party must correct it (the evil trend), and it welcomes people informing (on such cases)," Gan said.

However, he pointed out that "such informers cannot just say, so-and-so is someone's son, but must examine whether he is competent in his post."

Earlier this month, the PEOPLE'S DAILY ran another commentary saying that accusations of widespread nepotism in the party and Government are groundless.

Analysts say that the recent spate of appointments of the offspring of party elders to senior positions represents a step backwards in the CCP'S fight against nepotism.

Last July, Beijing issued orders forbidding the relatives of senior officials from running enterprises. However, the CCP has never laid down laws or regulations against nepotic appointments.

Paradoxically, Mr Zhao Ziyang, who was ousted from the party leadership last June, was an early proponent of the theory that it is all right to appoint the qualified offspring of leaders to senior positions.

However, last summer, Mr Zhao was severely attacked for encouraging nepotism and for advocating that "corruption is inevitable during the early state of socialism."

State Leaders Attend Spring Festival Functions

Jiang, Others Present

OW2201015590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0722 GMT 21 Jan 89

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Jan (XINHUA)—With the Spring Festival approaching, the China Theater in Beijing has been gaily decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and permeated with a jubilant atmosphere. The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the General Political Department, and the Central Television Station recently sponsored a Spring Festival get-together for soldiers and civilians there. Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Song Ping, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission happily gathered together with representatives of models in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers, martyrs, and heroes in supporting the government and cherishing the people, as well as soldiers and people in the capital, to usher in the first Spring Festival of the 1990's.

Leading comrades present at the get-together also included Li Ximing, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Zhang Jingfu, Liao Hansheng, Lei Jieqiong, Chen Xitong, Gu Mu, Wang Guangying, Ma Wenrui, Qian Weichang, Cheng Siyuan, Hong Xuezhi, Zhao Nanqi, Cui Naifu, and other leading comrades of the three general departments of the People's Liberation Army. [passage omitted]

Outstanding artists and performers from 15 Army troupes as well as from Beijing, Shanghai, Anhui, Shaanxi, Sichuan, and other places took the stage and performed one excellent program after another. [passage omitted]

After the final curtain fell, Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Song Ping, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, and other

leading comrades climbed the stage to have group pictures taken with the representatives of the heroes and models and the performers to mark the occasion.

Song Ping Addresses Tea Party

OW2001033890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1109 GMT 19 Jan 90

[By reporter Sun Benyao (1327 2609 1031)]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—The Central Advisory Commission, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department and the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, entrusted by the party Central Committee, jointly held a tea party at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The tea party was attended by veteran comrades in Beijing. The veteran comrades jubilantly gathered in the hall to greet the first spring festival of the 1990's.

More than 2,000 people, including members and retired members of the Central Advisory Commission; veteran cadres at and above vice ministerial and deputy Army commander level; dependents of deceased veteran comrades; responsible comrades of various party, government, and military departments at the central level; responsible persons of various democratic parties; and democratic personages without any party affiliation, attended the tea party.

Comrades Yao Yilin, Song Ping, Li Ruihuan, Li Tieying, Li Ximing, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, Yang Baibing, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Jiang Hua, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Cheng Zihua, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ren Jianxin, Qu Wu, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Hong Xuezhi and other comrades attended the tea party.

Song Ping spoke at the tea party. He said: The Chinese people's traditional festival—the Spring Festival—will soon arrive. This is the first Spring Festival of the 1990's after we have triumphantly seen off the 1980's, brought about a stable political situation, and made economic improvements. On behalf of the party Central Committee, I wish to take this opportunity to extend my Spring Festival greetings to all the comrades present here; to all retired comrades in all fields of endeavor throughout the country; to all veteran workers, peasants, and intellectuals of all nationalities. I also wish to send them my sincere regards and pay them my high respects for the holiday season.

Song Ping pointed out: Our veteran comrades are the treasure of our state and persons who have made outstanding contributions to the country. Victories in China's revolution and the country's numerous achievements are mingled with veteran comrades' blood and sweat, their sufferings and hardship, their wisdom and talents, and their arduous struggle and sacrifices. The party and the people will not forget all this.

Song Ping said: We have just passed through the extraordinary decade of the 1980's. With economic construction as the focus of its work, our party has in the past decade persisted in implementing the four cardinal principles, carrying out reforms, and opening to the outside world. Thanks to the hard work of the entire party and peoples of all nationalities, China has achieved great success in socialist modernization—an achievement that is recognized internationally. We entered the 1990's, bringing with us the tremendous success of the past and ready to tackle the problems accumulated over the years. The tasks facing us are extremely arduous. According to a strategy for developing the economy in three stages, we should once again double the gross national product by the end of this century. This is a crucial step in realizing our overall strategic goal of socialist modernization. The success or failure of this first step has a bearing on the fate of the Chinese people in the next century. It is essential to carry out the following two major tasks to realize our goals in the 1990's: 1) Preserving stability, unity, and social order, and 2) ensuring sustained, stable, and coordinated growth of the economy through economic reorganization and reform. The central authorities hope that veteran comrades will—as in the past—render support and assistance to ensure success in these tasks, and that they will join forces to advance the cause of the party.

Song Ping emphatically stated: The key to accomplishing the tasks facing us lies in successfully building our party into a unified and disciplined party with close links to the masses. Only by so doing can we remain forever invincible. It is the hope of the central authorities that veteran comrades will, through their exemplary conduct, pass on and improve the party's glorious traditions and fine practices, and that they will make fresh contributions to strengthening ideological and political work, eliminating the negative and corruptive influences within the party, cementing ties with the masses, and safeguarding the party's prestige among the people.

In conclusion, Song Ping said: To carry out the great cause of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we need to work hard for several generations. Our burden is heavy and our road is long. We believe that because we have Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other revolutionaries of the older generation who are circumspect and far-sighted and take pains to help us, veteran comrades who teach us by personal examples as well as verbal instruction and earnestly practice what they advocate, new and veteran cadres' close unity and progress hand in hand, and the whole party and the people of all nationalities across the country dedicated heart and soul to the same cause and fighting together, we are certain that we can surmount all difficulties and continuously win new victories for the cause of socialist modernization.

The tea party was presided over by Bo Yibo. In his speech, he relayed the season's greetings extended by Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Wang Zhen and other comrades who were absent

because of other engagements to veteran comrades. On behalf of the Central Advisory Commission and Comrades Chen Yun and Song Renqiong, he also extended an early season's greetings to all veteran comrades present and all retired veteran cadres on all fronts: I wish you a happy Spring Festival and good health!

Bo Yibo said: All veteran comrades seated here have made contributions for China's revolution and development, and you have all extended your meritorious service to the country. Today, there are more than 5 million retired veteran cadres across the country. They are all precious assets of the party and the country. I wholeheartedly hope that under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core, and in line with the principle of "doing what we are capable of and trying our best," we will continue to make new contributions to reform and the cause of socialist modernization and to the implementation of the guidelines of the 5th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and restoration and development of the party's fine traditions.

Beijing's theatrical troupe staged colorful performances at the tea party.

Further on Song's Address

OW1901142890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1325 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Chinese veterans are urged to help educate the young people in a bid to better maintain social stability, according to a high-ranking official here today.

Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC), said the nation needs the political experience of veteran revolutionaries in its effort to run the country well.

In the present situation, he said, veteran revolutionaries should continue to shoulder their historical responsibilities and contribute their wisdom and experience in building up the party.

Song Ping said the two most important jobs at present are to maintain stability and unity and bring about economic growth in a sustained, stable and harmonious way through readjusting the economy and deepening the reform.

Addressing more than 2,000 veterans, he said, "Nothing can be done and all achievements may be lost if there is no stability, unity or stable social climate."

On the other hand, he said, unstable factors will increase and the economy will run into a crisis if China fails to ensure a sustained, stable and harmonious economic growth.

"We should do more practical work and try to bring into full play the superiority of the socialist system in the face

of the stepped up 'peaceful evolution' strategy of hostile international forces," he added.

[Passage omitted]

Wu Xueqian, Song Jian at Party

OW2001112390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1322 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council General Office held a Spring Festival tea party for counsellors of the State Council and staff members of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History at the Shoudu Guesthouse in the evening of 19 January.

Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Song Jian, state councillor of the State Council; and more than 30 counsellors of the State Council and staff members of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History gathered happily under the same roof to usher in the first Spring Festival of the 1990's.

In his speech, Wu Xueqian said: The 1990's will be crucial years for China's development. We must unite as one and move forward in the direction of socialism to win even greater success in material and spiritual civilizations. He wished each counsellor and staff member good health and continued success in contributing to the motherland's prosperity and the people's well-being in 1990.

Wu Lianyuan, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, read two lines of his poem: "Say not that your remaining years are numbered, for the skies are still full of sunset glow," and "fallen petals are never useless, for they protect flowers better when they mix with soil." He encouraged everyone to continue to play a good role in the new historical period by educating the younger generation and by training a new socialist generation.

Xiao Qian, curator of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, said: There are bright prospects for the work at the Counsellors' Office and the Research Institute of Culture and History. We must take the initiative, bring our active role into full play, and do our best for the motherland's prosperity.

Wan Shaofen, Song Kun, and Zhang Shengzuo, deputy heads of the Central United Front Work Department; and Chang Jie and Xi Dehua, deputy secretaries general of the State Council, were present at the tea party.

Li Tieyang Speaks at Get-Together

OW2001144090 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 90

[Text] A Spring Festival get-together sponsored by the State Education Commission for Chinese personnel who

have returned from study abroad was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and concurrently minister in charge of the State Education Commission; Yan Jici, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and others jubilantly ushered in the happy festival period together with those personnel who have returned from study abroad.

Comrade Li Tieying spoke at the get-together. He said: We have achieved great results, under the leadership and kind attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, in sending personnel abroad for further study since 1978. As of now, China has sent over 80,000 personnel to more than 70 countries and regions in the world for further study. The state sent more than 60,000 of them, of whom nearly 30,000 have completed their studies and returned home. Those personnel who have returned from further study abroad have played an important role in China's economic, scientific, cultural, educational, and other spheres. Most of the personnel still studying abroad now warmly cherish the socialist motherland and hope that the motherland thrives. The vast number of personnel studying abroad are eager to learn and study industriously. They do exceedingly well in their studies, and many of them have made important achievements in scientific research. They not only have won honor for the motherland, but they also have promoted friendship with the peoples of all countries.

Li Tieying said: Sending personnel abroad for further study is an important component of China's reform and opening to the outside world. The policy of sending personnel abroad for further study will not change, nor is there any reason to change it. To carry out this work even better, we should conscientiously sum up what we have done in this respect over the past 10 years and seriously improve it. In the days ahead we must continue implementing the principle of "sending personnel in accordance with the need, guaranteeing the quality of personnel selected, and studying for the purpose of application," readjust according to area of expertise the composition of the personnel to be sent abroad for further study at public expense, raise the quality of personnel to be sent abroad and the results to be achieved, and continue supporting and guiding those who study abroad at their own expense.

Around the time of the outbreak of last spring and summer's turmoil and counterrevolutionary revolt, some students abroad failed to understand the true situation and were involved, to varying degrees, in demonstrations and parades against our government. Party and government leaders subsequently indicated on many occasions their intention not to investigate those students who had participated in the parades and rallies or those who had been extreme in their acts or speeches. They hoped that the students would draw lessons from

their experiences. Since 4 June, more than 700 people who studied abroad have returned to serve the nation, and they have happily taken up their posts. Many comrades here are among those who returned after 4 June. However, the governments and parliaments of some nations have obstructed the return of Chinese students to their country to render services, making groundless claims that they would face persecution. It is an interference in China's internal affairs. A handful of students abroad, supported by overseas reactionary forces, lobbied everywhere and asked the authorities of the countries where they were studying to impose sanctions against China. They even became the key members of reactionary organizations. They are the scum of Chinese studying abroad. The party and government will take a reasonable attitude toward those students who want to stay in foreign countries for some more time due to academic requirements.

Li Tieying said: The socialist construction that China is currently carrying out requires the devotion and hard work of all comrades, including the broad masses of students abroad. Therefore, we hope that the broad masses of students studying abroad will have a clear understanding of their historic mission, and that they will make due contributions to national construction by emulating the patriotic spirit of the older generation of students, who overcame all kinds of difficulties and resolutely returned to help build their motherland when the nation was in the most difficult time and needed them most.

Zhu Kaixuan, vice minister in charge of the State Education Commission, presided over the gathering. Min Weifang, associate professor of Beijing University, who represented students abroad, and Zhang Mujian, vice president of Qinghua University, who represented units of students abroad, also spoke at the gathering. Beijing's cultural workers staged brilliant songs and dances at the gathering.

Li Tieying, Song Jian at Gala

*OW2101153290 Beijing XINHUA in English
1242 GMT 21 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)—More than 450 scientists from different fields had a get-together at the newly completed Intercontinental Hotel here today to celebrate the Spring Festival, the Chinese lunar new year which falls on January 27.

Among those present were Li Tieying, state councillor and minister of the State Education Commission; Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Science and Technology Commission; and Fang Yi, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee.

Speaking at the gala party, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Zhou Guangzhao extended his holiday greetings to the scientists on both sides of the

Taiwan Straits and wish them go [as received] forward hand in hand in developing China's science and culture.

The get-together was followed by a concert presented by the Central Philharmonic Society.

Deng Xiaoping Meets Industrialist Li Ka-Shing

*HK1901024490 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 19 Jan 90 p 1*

[Text] According to a report from Beijing, on 18 January, Deng Xiaoping, the retired leader of China, met with a well-known person from Hong Kong industrial and commercial circles, Li Ka-Shing.

Li Peng Addresses Award Meeting; Jiang Attends

*OW1801051590 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 17 Jan 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] A national meeting to present awards to teachers in recognition of their outstanding teaching achievements at regular institutions of higher learning was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wang Zhen, Li Tieying, Yan Jici, and Qian Weichang attended the meeting and presented awards to representatives of the award-winners.

He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, chaired the meeting.

At the meeting, Zhu Kaixuan, vice minister of the State Education Commission, read out the commission's decision to present awards to teachers in recognition of their outstanding teaching achievements in regular institutions of higher learning across the country. The decision states: Based on appraisals achieved through discussions by regular institutions of higher learning; the relevant departments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government; and the People's Liberation Army, with the concurrence of the State Committee for the Recommendation and Examination of Outstanding Teaching Achievements and the approval of the State Education Commission, special state-class awards are herewith issued for 52 outstanding teaching achievements and state-class awards for 381 fine teaching achievements.

The decision says: This is the first time since the founding of New China that outstanding teaching achievements have been chosen through public appraisal for awards. This is of great political significance. From now on, such awards will be given once every 4 years in order to gradually form a system of issuing awards through scientific appraisal.

In his speech at the meeting, Premier Li Peng said: This is a job well done in commending and giving awards to teachers, auxiliary teaching staffs, and educational administrative cadres who have made outstanding achievements or contributions in the education of people,

teaching reform, educational management, and improvement of educational quality since the 3d Plenary Session of the Party's 11th Central Committee. It embodies the principle that our party and state always give great importance to education, teaching, and teachers.

Li Peng said: Teaching is the regular central task of schools, and improving the quality of education in an all-around way is the focus of school work. For some time to come, the stress in higher education should be on optimizing its structure and improving its standards. It is necessary to give first priority to adhering to the socialist orientation in running schools and strengthening ideological-political and moral education, to further strengthen and improve the teaching of courses in Marxist theory, and to encourage students to gradually acquire a Marxist world outlook and a revolutionary philosophy of life. Efforts should be made to further follow the correct ideas on socialist education, to reform the contents and methods of teaching, and to overcome the phenomenon of school education divorcing itself in varying degrees from actual social needs. Attention should be paid to training students in analyzing and solving problems. To train professional people who will develop themselves morally, intellectually, and physically and can persistently follow the socialist road, it is imperative to persist in combining education with scientific research, productive labor, and social practice. Scientific research, productive labor, and social practice should be included in the course of teaching and studying. It is necessary to guide students in integrating themselves with workers and peasants as well as with reality and in acquiring a firm and correct political orientation. Students should acquire creative ability and have a proper concept of labor.

Li Peng stressed: The hope for revitalizing our nation lies in education, and the hope for developing education lies in the teachers. It is a matter of fundamental importance to build a contingent of teachers with a firm political stand and high professional quality. The state will create the Law of the People's Republic on Teachers in order to regularly build the contingent of teachers according to law, to make teaching one of the most respectable professions, and to attract more and more outstanding people into this contingent.

Li Peng pointed out: In attaching importance to education, teaching, and teachers, we should not only enhance our understanding, but also come up with concrete guarantees in this regard. Governments and schools at all levels should give moral encouragement and material rewards to teachers and educational workers who have made remarkable achievements in educating people, teaching reform, educational administration, and the improvement of teaching and educational quality. Those who have made particularly remarkable achievements should be given large rewards.

Following the meeting, Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Wang Zhen, and other central leaders met with delegates

attending the 1990 working conference of the State Education Commission, representatives of the award-winners, and representatives of returned students and had group pictures taken to mark the occasion.

Li Peng Signs Regulations on Foreign Journalists

OW1901154890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1538 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, China's top governing body, signed here today an order on the promulgation and implementation of regulations on the supervision of foreign journalists and resident foreign news organs.

The 22-article regulation was examined and approved at the 53rd Executive Meeting of the State Council which was held on January 11, 1990.

Regulations Detailed

OW2001042490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1707 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—Regulations Governing Foreign Reporters and Permanent Foreign News Apparatuses

Article 1. These regulations are formulated for the purpose of promoting international exchanges and dissemination of information and controlling the activities and facilitating the work of foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China.

Article 2. These regulations are applicable to foreign reporters permanently stationed in China, foreign reporters on short visits to China for news coverage (both foreign reporters permanently stationed in China and foreign reporters on short visits to China for news coverage are hereinafter referred to as foreign reporters), and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China.

Foreign reporters permanently stationed in China are professional reporters sent by foreign news apparatuses to stay in China for a period of no less than 6 months to conduct news coverage and reporting in accordance with these regulations.

Foreign reporters on short visits to China for news coverage are professional reporters staying in China for less than 6 months to conduct news coverage and reporting in accordance with these regulations.

Permanent foreign news apparatuses in China are branches, which have one or more staff members, established in China by foreign news apparatuses for the purpose of news coverage and reporting in accordance with these regulations.

Article 3. The Government of the People's Republic of China protects the legal rights and interests of foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses and provides convenience for their normal professional activities in accordance with the law.

Foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses must abide by the laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as Ministry of Foreign Affairs) is the competent department to deal with foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses.

Article 5. To station a reporter permanently in China, the foreign news apparatus shall submit an application to the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Information Department). The application shall be signed by a responsible person of the head office of the news apparatus and shall contain the following details and documents:

- 1) A general description of the news apparatus;
- 2) The name, sex, age, nationality, position, experience, and location of station of the reporter to be dispatched; and
- 3) A document certifying the journalistic profession of the reporter to be dispatched.

When two or more foreign news apparatuses want to station the same reporter permanently in China, each of them shall submit an application as stipulated in the preceding paragraph and shall include in the application the concurrent position to be assumed by the reporter.

Article 6. After the approval of the application for stationing a permanent reporter in China, the reporter shall, within 7 days after arrival in China, go to the Information Department to complete the registration procedure and obtain a "foreign reporter identification card" by presenting his passport and the certificate of appointment signed by a responsible person of the head office of the news apparatus concerned.

Reporters to be permanently stationed in localities other than Beijing shall, within 7 days after their arrival in China, complete the procedure stipulated in the preceding paragraph at the foreign affairs offices of the local governments designated by the Information Department (hereinafter referred to as organs designated by the Information Department).

Article 7. When a foreign news apparatus wants to establish a permanent branch in China, it shall submit an application to the Information Department. The application shall be signed by the legal representative of that apparatus and shall contain the following details and documents:

- 1) A general description of the news apparatus;
- 2) The name, location, scope of work, and number of personnel of the apparatus to be established in China, as well as the names, sexes, ages, nationalities, positions, and experiences of its responsible person and other personnel; and
- 3) A copy of the certificate of registration of the news apparatus issued by its own country.

Article 8. After the approval of the application for establishment of the permanent news apparatus in China, the responsible person of the permanent news apparatus shall, within 7 days after arrival in China, go to the Information Department to complete the registration procedure and obtain a "certificate for permanent foreign news apparatus" by presenting the certificate of appointment signed by the legal representative of the parent foreign news apparatus, his own passport, and the passports of other personnel.

For permanent foreign news apparatuses in localities other than Beijing, their responsible persons shall, within 7 days after arrival in China, complete the procedure stipulated in the preceding paragraph at the organs designated by the Information Department.

Article 9. When a foreign reporter permanently stationed in China is leaving China for a period of 1 month or more but less than 6 months and the news apparatus concerned wants to dispatch a substitute reporter, the responsible person of the head office of the news apparatus shall submit in advance a written application to the Information Department or the organ designated by the Information Department indicating the name, sex, age, nationality, position, and experience of the substitute reporter, along with a document certifying him as a professional reporter. The substitute reporter shall not conduct his professional activities until after the application has been approved and he has obtained the necessary certificate.

Article 10. Foreign reporters permanently stationed in China shall go to the Information Department or the organs designated by the Information Department each year to have their "foreign reporter identification cards" examined and renewed. Failure to complete the examination and renewal procedures within 30 days after the due date will result in the forfeiture of the ones status as a reporter permanently stationed in China unless a valid reason for such failure is given.

When a foreign permanent news apparatus in China wants to replace its responsible person, increase or reduce its personnel, or make other major changes, it shall submit an application to the Information Department and, after the application is approved, make necessary changes in the registration.

Article 11. If foreign reporters want to accompany heads of state, government leaders, or foreign ministers to visit China, the foreign ministries of the countries concerned shall submit an application to and obtain approval from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in advance.

Article 12. If foreign reporters and journalist delegations or groups want to make short visits to China for new coverage or reporting, they shall apply to the Chinese embassies or consulates in foreign countries or the departments concerned in China. After approval is obtained, they shall apply for visas at the Chinese

embassies or consulates in foreign countries or the visa-issuing organizations designated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Foreign reporters and journalist delegations or groups making short visits to China for news coverage at the invitation of domestic Chinese units shall apply for visas at the Chinese embassies or consulates in foreign countries or visa-issuing organizations designed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by presenting the letters or telegrams of invitation.

Article 13. The units receiving foreign reporters on short visits for news coverage shall be responsible for arranging their news-covering activities in China and for providing assistance to them.

When foreign reporters on short visits for news coverage have a valid reason to stay longer, they shall obtain concurrence from the receiving units and apply for extensions of their visas in accordance with relevant procedures.

Article 14. Foreign reporters and foreign permanent news apparatuses in China can only conduct their professional activities within the registered scope of work or within the framework of the news-covering plan agreed upon.

Foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China shall abide by journalistic work ethics and shall not distort facts, fabricate rumors, or resort to inappropriate means to conduct news coverage and reporting.

Foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China shall not conduct any activities inconsistent with their status and functions or harmful to China's national security, unification, or social and public interests.

Article 15. Foreign reporters wishing to have interviews with principal Chinese leaders shall obtain the latter's concurrence by submitting requests through the Information Department. Foreign reporters wishing to cover news at Chinese Government departments or other units shall obtain the concurrence from the departments or the units by submitting requests through the foreign affairs departments concerned.

If foreign reporters want to cover news in areas of China open to the outside world, they shall obtain concurrence in advance from the foreign affairs office of the provincial, regional, or municipal people's governments concerned. If they want to cover news in areas not open to the outside world, they shall submit written applications to the Information Department and, after approval is obtained, apply to the public security organs for travel documents.

Article 16. Foreign reporters permanently stationed in China and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China shall comply with relevant Chinese regulations when renting houses and setting up offices.

Foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China may, through local foreign service units, employ Chinese citizens as their staff members or servants. If they want to employ citizens of their own countries or of a third country to work as staff members or servants, concurrence shall be obtained from the Information Department.

Article 17. Foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses shall not set up radio transmitters or receivers or install satellite communications equipment in China. If they want to use walkie-talkies or similar telecommunications equipment in China, they shall apply to the telecommunications departments of the Chinese Government and obtain approval from them.

If foreign reporters on short visits for news coverage have to carry or install satellite communications equipment because of special circumstances, they shall apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and obtain its approval.

Article 18. Outgoing foreign reporters permanently stationed in China shall notify the Information Department in writing 30 days before leaving their posts and shall go to the Information Department or the organs designated by the Information Department to have their "foreign reporter identification cards" nullified before departure. Permanent foreign news apparatuses in China shall notify the Information Department 30 days prior to the close of their offices and shall return their "certificates for foreign news apparatuses" to the Information Department or the organs designated by the Information Department for cancellation after the close of their offices.

Article 19. If foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China have violated the provisions of these regulations, the Information Department may give them warnings, suspend or ban their professional activities, or revoke their "foreign reporter identification cards" or "certificates for permanent foreign news apparatuses" according to the seriousness of their cases.

Those violating the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China Governing Entry and Exit of Foreign Nationals" or other laws and regulations shall be dealt with by the competent Chinese authorities in accordance with the law.

Article 20. No foreign nationals and organizations other than the foreign reporters and permanent foreign news apparatuses in China covered by these regulations are allowed to carry out journalistic activities in China. Violators shall be subject to appropriate punishments by the Chinese public security organs according to the seriousness of their cases.

Article 21. The responsibility for interpreting these regulations rests with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Based on these regulations, provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities may formulate measures for implementation.

Article 22. These regulations shall come into effect on the day of their promulgation, at which time the "Provisional Regulations of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Governing Permanent Reporters Stationed in China by Foreign News Apparatuses" promulgated on 9 March 1981 shall be abolished.

Li Peng Praises Banking Achievements

OW1701201290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1530 GMT 16 Jan 90

[By reporters Chen Xin (7115 2450) and Wang Yingchun (3769 6601 2504)]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—Today Li Peng, Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun and other leading comrades of the State Council heard reports in Beijing at a national conference attended by branch managers of various banks in the country.

Premier Li Peng spoke highly of the banks' achievements of last year. He said: China attained fairly good results in carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening reform during the last year. It controlled price increases, curtailed the scale of capital construction projects, and reaped a fairly good agricultural harvest. The banks had a share in all this. Li Peng sincerely thanked the workers and staff members in the field of banking for their contributions to the state on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Li Peng said: Banking is one of the most effective means for regulating the national economy. The role of the banks is indispensable in implementing the principle of integrating a planned economy with market regulation, and in establishing and improving the system for macrocontrol so as to enable China's economy to develop in a sustained, stable, and coordinated way. He hoped that banks would play a greater role in regulating the economy.

Li Peng pointed out: We must continue to implement a tight financial and credit policy this year. The total amount of loans and the amount of banknotes issued should not exceed original targets. However, banks must adopt flexible policies in extending loans and ensure that loans are extended on time in the course of implementing the policy of retrenchment. Banks should guarantee credits to large and medium-sized backbone enterprises involving the national economy and people's livelihood, which operate with high efficiency, consume less energy, and raw materials and manufacture readily marketable products. He pointed out that the state would work out a list of 200 such major enterprises. He urged the banks to support these enterprises.

Li Peng also asked the banks to do the following:

- Banks must support the adjustment of the country's industrial structure and that of the enterprises' product mix. They must help existing enterprises reduce their consumption of energy and raw material, increase the varieties and designs, and improve production quality and grades. Banks should also help enterprises revamp their technology. Li Peng said: The country will continue to adjust its rural enterprises this year, and give those with good economic efficiency appropriate support in terms of loans.
- Banks must exert efforts to clean up "triangular loans." China is now economically perplexed by the issue of "triangular loans." One of the major reasons for this is China's weak markets. Banks must support commercial departments to expand markets.
- Banks must encourage foreign trade, commercial and grain departments to procure more readily marketable commodities. They must make use of the favorable opportunity of rate of exchange adjustment to export more and earn more foreign exchange.
- Banks must continue to speed up the modernization of their management, intensify the training of their staff members, strengthen their ideological and political work, and help their staff improve their professional ethics and work style.

Representatives from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, the Bank of China, the People's Construction Bank of China and the People's Insurance Company of China made reports to the leading comrades of the State Council. Also attending the conference were Wang Bingqian, Li Guixian and Fang Weizhong.

Leaders Sends Wreaths for Deceased Veteran Cadre

OW1801081490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1254 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)—Comrade Li Guang, an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party, a loyal communist fighter, and former director of the Armament Department of the General Staff Department of the People's Liberation Army, died of illness in Beijing on 4 November 1989. He was 69.

A ceremony was held to pay last respects to Comrade Li Guang's remains at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries today.

Wreaths were sent by Jiang Zemin, Yang Shangkun, Wan Li, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Li Tieying, Qin Jiwei, Bo Yibo, Yang Baibing, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Aiping, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Song Jian, Zou Jiahua, Ren Jianxin, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Ma Wenrui, and Qian Xuesen and from party, government, and Army organizations, including the General Staff Department, the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, the Ministry of Machine-Building and Electronics Industry, and Yingxian County, Shanxi Province.

Wang Zhen, Liu Huaqing, Yang Dezhi, and Duan Junyi attended the ceremony and also sent wreaths. [passage omitted]

Song Ping Meets With Jiangsu Leaders

OW1801141490 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0608 GMT 17 Jan 90

[By reporter Yin Xuecheng (3009 1331 2052)]

[Text] Nanjing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—At present, we should regard the maintenance of close links with the people as an important content of our party's ideological education, as well as an important step in improving the party's work style. This view was emphasized repeatedly by Comrade Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, during his inspection of Jiangsu.

During his conversation with some city and county leaders, Comrade Song Ping said: The strength of the Communist Party is derived from the people, who are the basis of the party and the people's regime. As long as we rely closely on the broad masses of the people, our strength will be unlimited, our cause will thrive, and we will be invincible forever. Comrade Jiang Zemin has called on us to rely on the working class wholeheartedly. This point is very important and the party committees at all levels should attach great importance to it. The need to rely on the working class wholeheartedly is decided by our party's character and by the socialist system in our country. We should make our policies reflect the interests of the working class, and enable the workers to participate in state affairs to the greatest possible extent. We should give full play to the role of trade unions and turn them into a link with the masses and a communist school for educating workers.

Song Ping said: At present, we are improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform. We are encountering some temporary economic difficulties. In such a situation, it is particularly necessary for the party cadres at various levels to travel extensively among the people and to learn about their real life, explain the difficulties to them, share weal and woe with them, and tide over the difficulties with them together.

On strengthening party building, Comrade Song Ping emphasized that the whole party should raise its awareness of the need to oppose peaceful evolution. He said: While we concentrate our economic construction efforts, we must never relax political vigilance. In recent years persons at home advocating bourgeois liberalization and hostile forces abroad have not stopped attacking us politically. This caught some comrades off guard ideologically. We must draw this lesson: Take a clear-cut stand in upholding the four cardinal principles, thoroughly criticize the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, and be vigilant against the peaceful evolution

schemes of hostile international forces. It is only in this way that our constant march forward on the path of socialism can be ensured.

Comrade Song Ping pointed out: In order to strengthen party building, we must seriously evaluate the leading bodies at various levels and keep the leadership firmly in the hands of those who are loyal to Marxism. Party organizations at all levels should enhance their awareness of the need to uphold democratic centralism and pay more attention to educating party members.

During briefings on agricultural production given by some city and county leaders in Yancheng, Huaiyin, and Lianyungang, Comrade Song Ping said: The Central Committee has called on the whole party to attach importance to agriculture because it is the foundation of social stability and economic development. The agricultural situation in Jiangsu was not bad last year, but there is still great potential to tap in the province, particularly in areas north of the Changjiang. Jiangsu also can make even greater contributions to the state in grain and cotton production. Song Ping said: The household contract responsibility system plays an important role in China's agricultural development. In order to further develop the rural economy, we should deepen and perfect the rural reform, develop a new collective economy according to actual conditions and the masses' aspirations, and establish various service systems. At present, the cadres should take the lead in making rational plans and in organizing the masses to exert greater efforts in building and repairing farmland and water conservancy facilities. After the income of the peasants reaches a certain level, they should save more money and spend it on improving agricultural production. All Communist Party members in rural areas should take the lead in exploring ways and take action to constantly deepen rural reform.

Comrade Song Ping inspected Jiangsu between 7 and 16 January. He was briefed by Chen Huanyou, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangsu, and by other comrades. Accompanied by Han Peixin, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, and by Gu Hao, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Organization Department of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, Comrade Song Ping held several discussion meetings with leading comrades; some factory and enterprise cadres and workers; and some township and village cadres in Nanjing, Yangzhou, Nantong, Yancheng, Huaiyin, and Lianyungang. He listened to their comprehensive views on how to do a good job in party building; on how to improve the economic environment and to rectify the economic order; on how to give play to the role of trade unions and Communist Youth League organizations; and on how to strengthen political power at the grass-roots level. He also braved cold and strong winds to visit factory workshops, peasants' houses, coastal beaches, harbors, and docks to see how the party's policies are being implemented and to listen to the opinions and demands of cadres and people

at the grass roots. In the party members' dayroom in Yanzhuang Village, Gaoqiao Town in Lianshui County, Huaiyin City, Comrade Song Ping had a cordial conversation with Ruan Guofa, secretary of the village party branch, and asked how rural primary party organizations conduct their activities. He fully affirmed the experience of Jianhuai Township, Huaian County in organizing "one team and five groups," taking into consideration the rural reality and the characteristics of rural party members to give the role of rural party members full play. He called on other localities to seriously sum up and popularize the experience, and to take various actions to build rural primary party organizations well.

Comrade Song Ping visited the museum of the New Fourth Army, and the old site of the Jiangsu-Anhui Border Area Government. He encouraged local party and government leaders to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the old liberated areas and to take advantage of those precious historical relics and materials to educate the people, particularly the young people, in revolutionary traditions.

Comrade Song Ping called on the leaders and some old comrades of the Nanjing Military Region in the company of its commander, Xiang Shouzhi, and its political commissar, Fu Kuiqing. Accompanied by some provincial leading comrades and the leading comrades of Lianyungang, he visited PLA [People's Liberation Army] units stationed in the harbor district and on some coastal islets of Lianyungang.

Li Tieying Speaks on Major Educational Tasks

OW1801021390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1323 GMT 16 Jan 90

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Bi Quanzhong (3968 0356 1813) and XINHUA reporter Zhao Wei (6392 5898)]

[Text] Li Tieying, state councillor and concurrently minister of the State Education Commission, said on 16 January: There are two major tasks for those on the educational front in the next few years. The first task is to strengthen ideological and political education in various schools at all levels and maintain the situation of political stability and unity. The second task is to carry out the policy of further improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening the reform and to promote sustained, steady, and coordinated development of education.

Addressing a work meeting for 1990 held by the State Education Commission on 16 January, Li Tieying roughly summed up the basic experience acquired by our country in promoting the development and reform of education over the past 10 years.

First, it is necessary to persist in placing education in a priority position for the promotion of its development in the course of socialist economic construction. He said: The strategic concept of shifting economic construction

to the orbit of depending on scientific and technological advances, as well as the upgrading of laborers' quality as proposed by the CPC Central Committee, are important developments achieved by our party in providing a guiding concept for economic construction. They are also an important supplement to the guiding principle of "education must serve socialist construction and socialist construction must depend on education." It is a firm and unswerving policy of our party to place education in a priority position for the promotion of its development. We should follow the principle of stressing coordinated development of education and the economy. More development of the former than the latter should be stressed when we handle the relationship between education and economic construction. We must increase our input in education even though it means that we have to compensate in other endeavors to the extent of temporarily sacrificing a little speed in our economic construction. Second, we must persist in the party's leadership over education, adhere to the socialist orientation for education, persist in educating students in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, persist in regarding the training of the builders and successors of the socialist cause as the fundamental task in our schooling, and persist in giving top priority to a firm and correct political orientation in our educational work. These are the fundamental principles of our socialist education; herein lies the essential difference between socialist education and capitalist education. Third, it is necessary for us to resolutely and unswervingly carry out the guiding principle calling on education to serve socialist construction and to integrate itself with production and labor. Fourth, it is necessary to persist in carrying out reform and the open policy in education. Only by adopting the strategic concept of gearing ourselves to the needs of the modernization drive and facing the world and the future, and only by persisting in reforming the educational concepts, system, structure, course contents, and methods can we succeed in making education better meet the needs of economic construction and social development. Educational reform is self-improvement and development by the socialist education system. Its purpose is to carry out the party's guiding principles on education in an all-around way and make education better serve socialist construction. Fifth, it is necessary to resolutely and unswervingly proceed from the national conditions of our country in our endeavor to promote the development and reform of education.

Touching on the major tasks for education in the next few years, Li Tieying pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political education, adhere to the socialist orientation, and train the builders of and successors to the socialist cause. He said: We must resolutely correct the mistake of neglecting or weakening the ideological and political education in schools. It is necessary for various schools at all levels to give top priority to strengthening ideological and political education in school work so as to make students acquire a firm and correct political orientation. He pointed out: The

concentrated manifestations of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization in school education lie in negating the party's leadership over education, ideological and political education, the class character of education, and education's service for socialist modernization. He stressed: Strengthening the ideological and political education in schools has an important practical significance as well as a far-reaching historical significance. It has a bearing on whether we can or cannot succeed in training and grooming generations of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Li Tieying said: Intensification of ideological and political work in schools calls for taking a clear-cut stand in launching education on basic Marxist theories. The vast number of teachers and students, especially those in universities and colleges, should be guided to make an in-depth study of Marxism and gradually grasp the basic Marxist principles and Marxist stand, viewpoints, and methods. Socialist doctrines are an important part of Marxism. Schools at all levels and of all descriptions should launch education on scientific socialism in a deep way and criticize capitalism and various other erroneous ideologies. Theories concerning proletarian political parties are also an important part of Marxism. All schools, especially schools of higher education, must earnestly organize their teachers and students to study Marxist theories on party building. They must help teachers and students fully understand the nature, programs, states, and roles of these parties so that they will love the CPC even more and will accept its leadership even more readily.

Li Tieying pointed out: Intensification of ideological and political work in schools also calls for launching widespread and deep education on patriotism. Patriotism has different connotations and requirements in different historical periods. In essence, patriotism is in unity with socialism today. To be patriotic, we must love our socialist motherland. Patriotism today can be collectively expressed by our performance in upholding the four cardinal principles, in carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, and in working hard to achieve the four modernizations and revitalizing China. We should, through educating the vast number of students, denounce historical nihilism and national nihilism and help them foster patriotic sentiments, be determined to serve the country, and make constant efforts to heighten their national self-respect, confidence, and national pride so that they will love our great socialist motherland even more ardently.

Li Tieying said: Providing stronger party leadership over schools and intensifying the ideological construction of the teaching staff are important aspects of ideological and political work in schools. They are essential for education to follow the socialist course and for ideological and political education to maintain its dominant role in schools. Party committees and governments at all levels must provide stronger leadership over the construction of party organizations and their leading groups in schools so as to make sure that school leadership is

firmly wielded in the hands of people who are loyal to Marxism. While party committees of schools of higher education assume the responsibility of ensuring schools' socialist orientation and exercising overall leadership over their ideological and political work, college presidents should give full scope to their roles in managing schools and ideological and political affairs. Middle and primary school principals should take charge of the administrative responsibilities and, under the leadership of the higher party committees, properly manage the schools and organize their moral education programs. Party branches in schools should give full scope to their supervisory role as well as to the role of being the schools' political foundation. The vast number of teachers, who are important constituents of intellectuals, should gradually develop the proletarian world outlook. Schools at all levels and of all descriptions must pay attention to reinforcing the contingents of ideological and political workers.

Li Tieying said: We must also intensify the students' labor education and their involvement in public work and lead the vast number of teachers and students to integrate with workers and peasants. We should continue to implement the "CPC Central Committee Circular on Improving and Intensifying Moral Education in Middle and Primary Schools" and the "CPC Central Committee Decision on Improving and Intensifying Ideological and Political Work in Schools of Higher Education" and make constant efforts to create and sum up fresh experiences. We should take comprehensive measures to improve the educational environment, make conscientious efforts to stabilize the situation in schools, and work hard to safeguard their stability and unity.

Li Tieying pointed out that earnestly implementing the general policy of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform so as to create an environment which facilitates sustained, steady, and coordinated educational development is another important mission for the educational front. He said: Improving the educational order and restructuring the educational system is an important part of economic retrenchment. In light of the current educational situation, special attention should be paid to the following projects during the economic retrenchment period: We should act positively and reliably to work out policies and major projects for the development of all types of education, taking different needs into consideration. The educational system and school layout should be further readjusted under the guidance of the principle that educational development should be based on the unity of long-range and immediate needs and feasibilities, and on unity of quantity and quality. School order should be rectified, and management should be improved so as to achieve better educational results.

Li Tieying stressed: All reform programs should proceed within the framework of economic retrenchment and serve it during the period of economic retrenchment. While upholding the socialist course of reform, we should earnestly sum up our experiences and continue to

stabilize, reinforce, readjust, and improve the reform policies which we have been following in recent years so that educational reform can continue to develop. We must protect the reform initiative of all regions, departments, and schools and the vast number of educational workers. We must encourage and support their efforts to experiment with educational and teaching reforms in selected areas. All pilot projects of educational reform approved by the State Education Commission—overall educational reform in rural areas, overall educational reform in medium cities, and overall reform of schools of higher education, as well as programs of reforming the administrative system, the system of enrolling students and assigning graduates, the examination system, length of schooling, curricula formulation, teaching materials, and teaching methods—should continue. Educational legislation should be intensified during the retrenchment period. All regions, departments, and schools at all levels and of all descriptions must also draw up reform targets and major reform projects and measures to be carried out during the retrenchment period, and exert persistent efforts to follow through with education reform.

Li Tieying also underscored the importance of basic education. He said the general goal of China's basic educational development by the end of this century will be that of forming a basic educational system which upholds the socialist course; which is geared to the needs of the 21st century; which is based primarily on a 9-year compulsory education system that is coordinated with the development of higher education, vocational and technical education, and adult education; and which keeps pace with the needs of the socialist modernization drive.

Li Tieying said: One main objective for the near future is to further restructure the management of basic education, carry out overall educational reform in the rural areas, and continue to reform and improve the examination systems for middle and primary schools. Efforts must also be made to speed up the training of teachers needed for promoting basic education, to improve the middle and primary school textbooks, and to create a better environment for the development of basic education. Moreover, plans should be drawn up for popularizing the practical experience gained from reforming the teaching methods.

Song Jian Addresses Forum on Earthquakes

*OW1401225290 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1030 GMT 9 Jan 90*

[Text] A discussion meeting on the trends of the seismic movement nationwide in 1990 sponsored by the State Seismological Bureau ended in Beijing today. Experts attending the meeting held that although there were no strong earthquakes across the nation last year, that is, earthquakes with at least a magnitude of 7 on the Richter Scale, earthquakes of medium strength were still quite active. In 1988, the Chinese mainland registered 30 earthquakes measuring 5 or higher on the Richter scale

and 7 measured above 6. Both the frequencies of these medium strength earthquakes and the total energy released were notably higher than this decade's annual average level. Therefore, in the new year, it is necessary to continue to improve the work in forecasting and taking precautions against earthquakes and in predicting and assessing damage.

Song Jian, state councillor and director of the State Science and Technology Commission, attended the closing session. In his speech, he asked seismological departments at all levels to fully play their pivotal role in reducing damage caused by earthquakes. He said: In the face of a grim prospect with regard to earthquakes in 1990, seismological departments should do a better job monitoring and forecasting earthquakes, especially in the forecast of short-term and sudden earthquakes, to achieve progress and breakthroughs. On the other hand, various seismological departments should fully exercise their governmental functions by guiding and assisting local governments at all levels in making preparations against earthquakes.

At today's closing session, the Seismological Bureau also commended advanced units and individuals that made outstanding achievements in earthquake surveillance and forecasting in 1989.

Ji Pengfei on Promotion of International Studies

*HK1701014890 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
17 Jan 90 p 1*

[By our staff reporter Zhang Ping]

[Text] International strategic studies should be promoted in China, say the country's leading experts on international research meeting in Beijing yesterday.

At the first meeting of the Foundation for International Strategic Studies, Ji Pengfei, honourable chairman of the foundation, said the current world situation requires China to improve its international studies in order to prepare for "taking the strategic initiative" in the next century.

Ji said that many countries have attached great importance to the studies of international strategy and its research achievements have become an importance basis for national policy making.

Also attending the annual meeting were Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Xu Xin, chairman of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies and experts on the international studies.

Qian Qichen said the world is seeing the most drastic changes since World War II and at same time a series of important international problems have appeared.

So international strategic studies on which strategic policies are based are vital, Qian said.

The foundation was established last June to promote international strategic studies, theory and thinking with Chinese characteristics and promoting international academic exchanges.

According to Chen Chu, chairman of the foundation, in addition to sponsoring seminars on international studies, the foundation is planning to sponsor the second International Seminar on the Study of Sunzi, China's famous ancient strategist and a seminar on national defence education.

Chen said his foundation will also award those outstanding academic research achievements as well as research personnel.

XINHUA President Said Facing Investigation

*HK2001081490 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
20 Jan 90 p 2*

["Special article": "XINHUA NEWS AGENCY President Mu Qing and Zhou Enlai's Niece Rumored To Be Investigated for Their Disbelieving Attitude Toward the 4 June Event"]

[Text] The massive internal investigation of the press circles in the capital following the 4 June event has not ended along with the lifting of martial law. On the contrary, a new upsurge in investigations is brewing. Leaders of a number of news organizations in Beijing Municipality, including XINHUA NEWS AGENCY President Mu Qing and Zhou Enlai's niece Zhou Bingde, are now facing rectification [zhen dun 2419 7319].

One source says that, not having been convinced about the adoption by the authorities of tough suppressive measures against the student movement, people in the press circles in Beijing had great resentment against the massive investigation which was launched following the 4 June event. Leaders of many news organizations adopted a protective attitude toward their subordinate cadres and reporters and tried to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. Therefore, the investigative work in the previous period mostly became a mere formality and had not been carried out thoroughly.

However, on New Year's Day this year, the Propaganda Department of the CPC issued an instruction reaffirming that the investigative work would be carried out thoroughly. It decreed that the work should start with the leadership echelons of news organizations, and all leaders who assumed resisting attitudes toward the 4 June event and failed to keep in line ideologically with the central authorities would be removed from office. After this was done, the newly elected leaders would take charge of the investigative work of news organizations and the re-registration of party members.

According to word circulating among news people in the capital, those which are now facing reorganization and a reshuffle of leadership are mainly news organizations

which committed serious "deviations" in news orientation before and after the 4 June event last year. They include the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the China Central Television Station, and ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO. It is said that the incumbent president of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Qing will be removed from office and replaced by Vice President Guo Chaoren. Chen Changben, director of the Beijing Municipal Radio and Television Bureau, whose performance during the 4 June event was "good," might become the head of the China Central Television Station to replace the incumbent station director Huang Huiqun.

In addition, HUASHENG BAO [VOICE OF OVERSEAS CHINESE 5478 5116 1032], the official newspaper of the Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council, is also facing reorganization. The three top persons in charge of the newspaper, including its deputy director Zhou Enlai's niece Zhou Bingde, will be relieved of their posts. Before the 4 June event, the newspaper's editors and reporters took to the streets and marched on many occasions and sold their newspapers for donations to the students. This being the case, it became one of the key news organizations in the capital currently being rectified.

Because the authorities have strictly controlled what can be reported and what can not be reported by press media, and because news organizations are being consolidated even down to low levels, press circles in the capital are currently spiritless. No responsible person of any news organization dares to go a step beyond the limits of restrictions imposed by the authorities. Following the same pattern domestically, newspapers just carry reports about meetings and economic statistics. Editors for international news are all the more worried and dare not carry any slightly sensitive news in their newspapers. It has been reported that at the end of last year, that is, when tremendous changes took place in Eastern Europe, the international news program of the China Central Television Station was reduced to just 5 minutes. It reported the news about the execution of Romania's dictator Nicolae Ceausescu summarily.

Moreover, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO was criticized by name by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee for publishing an article introducing CPSU leader Mikhail Gorbachev's new thinking.

However, the China Central Television Station very swiftly reported the news about the Soviet announcement a few days ago on imposition of a state of emergency in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region. The news account said that nationalists and splittists were carrying out rampant activities and calling for changing the Soviet Constitution, and ruffians looted and killed people in Azerbaijan. It even reported in detail that the Soviet people in the areas under the state of emergency were prohibited from holding rallies and demonstrations. This shows that the Chinese Government adopted a positive attitude toward the measures taken by the Soviet Union.

Catholic Leaders Reportedly Arrested

HK1801015390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 18 Jan 90 p 8

[By Lo Dic]

[Text] More than 30 Catholic bishops, priests and lay leaders loyal to the Vatican were arrested by the Beijing authorities last month, according to Hong Kong and overseas Catholic sources.

The church missionary bulletin ASIA NEWS, published by the Institute for Foreign Missions in Milan, Italy, put the number of arrests in the underground church in China at more than 20, excluding the five it had previously identified.

The Hong Kong-based UNION OF CATHOLIC ASIAN NEWS (UCAN) cited seven arrests and one "disappearance."

A spokesman for the Religious Affairs Bureau of China's State Council yesterday denied the arrests.

He said the bureau, which is in charge of the country's religious affairs, had heard nothing about such arrests.

Another senior religious leader, Mr Liu Bonian who is the vice-president of the state-backed Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association (CCPA), told THE HONG KONG STANDARD yesterday: "As far as I know, There have been no Catholic bishops or priests arrested."

"I have just learned that there's a foreign report saying that a priest called Jiang Liren, who is said to be the Bishop Hohhot in Inner Mongolia, has been arrested recently."

"But, in fact, the bishop of Hohhot is Father Wang Xueming who is rather fine at present."

He said he did not know Bishop Jiang.

The arrest of Bishop Jiang was reported by ASIA NEWS on Tuesday, quoting its Hong Kong correspondent office which is compiling the information from sources in China.

Mr Liu strongly denounced the Milan bulletin's assertions that "the Patriotic Catholic Church seems to actively participate in the repressive action, collaborating with the police" and that "this state-controlled church is carrying out investigations to identify the places where the pro-Rome Catholics celebrate their Masses in secret."

Mr Liu said: "Such assertions, to put it bluntly, are rather slanderous. The CCPA's only role has been to protect the interests of the Church, and it has never assisted the state authorities to arrest people."

ASIA NEWS reported on Tuesday that the Chinese government "has adopted a policy of hard repression of all dissent, especially that of Catholics."

It said among those recently arrested were Bishop Pietro Liu Guandong of Yixian in Hebei Province; Bishop Giuseppe Li Side of Tianjin city; Bishop Monsignor Jiang Liren of Hohhot; Bishop Mattia Lu Zhenheng of Tianshui; Bishop Filippo Yang Lipo of Lanzhou; Bishop Polo Li Zhenrui of Xianxian; and Bishop Bartolomeo Yu Chengdi of Hanzhong. The last four all of Gansu province in north-west China.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong-based UCAN has identified the arrests of five other Catholics.

The newest report is the arrest of Bishop Guo Wenzhi who was taken into custody December 14, 1989 by the public security force of his home village in Qiqihar in north-east China's Heilongjiang province, according to a Hong Kong-based Catholic source who told the UCAN on January 8.

Bishop Guo was secretly ordained a bishop in 1989 and was detained twice before for his loyalty to the Vatican and refusing to accept the CCPA.

In a reply to an inquiry from UCAN on January 8, Mr Liu said that "he (Bishop Guo) does not belong to our (open Chinese Catholic Church) bishops' college."

Bishop Guo was first arrested in Beijing in 1954. He was freed in 1964 but re-arrested two years later and sent to a reform-through-labour camp in far western Xinjiang autonomous region.

He was released in 1979 and returned to Hebei province where he taught foreign languages until 1985. He had since lived in St Michael's Church in Qiqihar.

The other four Catholics arrested last December are Father Anthony Zhang Guangyi of Shaanxi province, and Father Shi Wande, Father Su Zemin and lay leader Wang Tongshang from Hebei province.

According to the UCAN, Bishop Peter Joseph Fan Xueyan of Baoding in Hebei disappeared in December.

It quoted a Hong Kong source saying that the arrests indicate Beijing's intention of strengthening control over the underground Catholic church as set out in its religious "Document Number 3" of early 1989.

Xiamen Writer Sentenced to 1 Year for Libel

HK1601104090 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0816 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Xiamen, 13 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Tang Min, 34, a female writer in Xiamen City, was found guilty of libel in her novel "The Wicked Atmosphere in Tailao Mountains" by the People's Court in Siming District of Xiamen City on 10 January, and she was also ordered by the court to pay an indemnity of 2,000 yuan to the plaintiffs.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reported the case of Tang Min on 6 September and 27 December. In 1986, she published the problem novel in the February issue of

QINGCHUN, a literary journal. In the novel, she used the real name of Wang Lianzhong, the late husband of the plaintiff Zhu Xiuqin, and used the real place name of where they lived. The novel also mentioned the plaintiff as Wang's wife. The novel depicted how Wang Lianzhong played the tyrant in the village by relying on the power and influence of Zhu Liangfa, his brother-in-law and the commune's party committee deputy secretary. After the novel was published, Zhu Liangfa, Zhu Xiuqin, and Shen Zhenzhu found that their personal dignity and reputation were seriously harmed and that great mental pain and economic losses were caused to them, so they filed a lawsuit against the writer.

In trying this case, the People's Court in Siming District concluded: Tang Min lived for many years in the same village with the plaintiffs and knew Wang Lianzhong and the plaintiffs well. When writing the novel "The Wicked Atmosphere in Tailao Mountains," she deliberately used the real name of Wang Lianzhong and the real place name but fabricated stories which damaged the reputation of Wang Lianzhong and the plaintiffs. Because the plaintiffs were close relatives of Wang and shared the same interests with the dead, Tang Min's novel constituted libel against them as a whole. In this case, the accused adopted mean tricks and the case was serious, so she was found guilty of libel.

Regulations Formulated on Disciplinary Measures

OW1701194990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 2216 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)—Some Regulations of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on Meting Out Party Disciplinary Measures Against Communist Party Members That Violate Socialist Moral Ethics (Tentative)

(28 December 1989)

Article 1. The following regulations are formulated on the basis of the "Constitution of the CPC" and relevant laws of the state for the purposes of strictly enforcing party discipline, combating conduct that corrupts socialist moral ethics, maintaining the exemplary vanguard role of Communist Party members, cementing the relationship between party and masses, promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and ensuring the smooth progress of reform and the open policy.

Article 2. Communist Party members must serve the people wholeheartedly, persist in giving top priority to consideration of the interests of the party and the people, be prepared to endure hardships before other people, and enjoy benefits after others for the sake of communist ideals and people's interests. They must work selflessly for public interest, practice plain living and engage themselves in hard struggle, be loyal to their duties and have the courage to dedicate and sacrifice themselves, advocate new socialist custom, and set a good example in observing socialist moral ethics.

Those Communist Party members who violated socialist moral ethics should be given the party's disciplinary measures by the following regulations and this shall be handled in accordance with these regulations.

Article 3. Any Communist Party member who was given a court sentence in accordance with the laws or was sent to receive reeducation through labor in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Reeducation Through Labor" because he or she seriously violated socialist moral ethics and broke criminal laws shall be expelled from the party.

Article 4. Any Communist Party member who earned honor, duties and jobs, job title, salary, or other benefits by practicing fraud and deception shall be given a disciplinary warning or a serious disciplinary warning. If the degree of offense is found to be comparatively serious, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party or shall be placed on probation within the party as an inner-party disciplinary measure. In a case where the degree of offense is found to be very serious, the offender shall be expelled from the party.

All honor, duties and jobs, job title, salary, and others that were granted to the offender through the latter's fraud and deception shall be revoked by the unit that originally gave such approval.

Article 5. Any Communist Party member who holds wasteful and extravagant wedding parties, funerals, or other celebrations by taking advantage of his or her post and abusing power shall be given a disciplinary warning or a serious disciplinary warning. If the case is considered serious, the offender shall be dismissed from his post within the party.

If the economic interests or other interests of the state, collective, and the masses are infringed upon by such wasteful and extravagant wedding parties, funerals, and other celebrations, harsh punishment shall be meted out to the offender. Such harsh punishment may reach the extent of expelling the offender from the party.

Article 6. Any Communist Party member who fails to fulfill the obligation of bringing up and educating children who are not yet of age and supporting parents shall be given a disciplinary warning or a serious disciplinary warning if the case is found to be comparatively serious. If the case is found to be very serious, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party.

If the case of maltreating or forsaking family members is found to be comparatively serious, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party or placed on probation within the party. If the case is found to be very serious, the offender shall be expelled from the party.

Article 7. If the case of insulting, slandering, and causing damage to the reputation of other people is found to be comparatively serious, the offender shall be given a disciplinary warning or a serious disciplinary warning. If

the case is found to be very serious, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party, or shall be placed on probation within the party, or shall be expelled from the party.

Article 8. Any Communist Party member who frames other people by lodging a false accusation shall be given a corresponding disciplinary measure of the party on the basis of the fact of the frame-up and with reference to the punishment that the party who was framed received or may receive. If other serious consequences are caused by the frame-up, harsh punishment will be meted out to the offender.

The article mentioned above is not applicable to the case of lodging an accusation by mistake or the reporting of offenses to the authorities being found inconsistent with the facts.

Article 9. If the case of any Communist Party member recoiling in the face of danger under circumstances in which the lives and properties of the people and the state are gravely threatened is found to be comparatively serious, the offender shall be given a serious disciplinary warning or shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party. If the case is found to be very serious, the offender shall be placed on probation within the party or shall be expelled from the party.

Article 10. If any Communist Party member is found guilty of sexually molesting and insulting women or committing other hooliganism, the offender shall be given a serious disciplinary warning or shall be dismissed from his post within the party. If the case is found to be comparatively serious, the offender shall be placed on probation within the party or shall be expelled from the party.

Article 11. Any Communist Party member who makes the mistake of committing adultery shall generally be given a disciplinary warning or a serious disciplinary warning. If the case of adultery caused serious consequences, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party, or shall be placed on probation within the party, or shall be expelled from the party.

If adultery is committed with the spouse of a soldier on active duty, more severe punishment will be meted out.

Article 12. If any Communist Party member forces a sexual relationship upon other people by taking advantage of his or her power and the relationship of bringing up and offering education for the latter, by seducing, or by using other measures, the offender shall be dismissed from his or her post within the party. If the case is found to be serious, the offender shall be placed on probation within the party or shall be expelled from the party.

Article 13. Any Communist Party member who has a sexual relationship with another directly-related member of his or her family, the offender shall be expelled from the party.

Article 14. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission is responsible for explanation and interpretation of the regulations.

Article 15. The regulations go into effect on the day they are promulgated.

Commentator's Article Urges Eliminating Illiteracy

HK1401085090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
9 Jan 90 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Firmly Grasp the Work of Eliminating Illiteracy"]

[Text] This year is the international year for eliminating illiteracy. When the new year came, the State Education Commission, the CPC Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, and seven other organizations jointly held a national telephone conference on greeting the international year for eliminating illiteracy and promoting the further in-depth development of the work of eliminating illiteracy in our country.

Illiteracy is one the most serious problems in the contemporary world. It is the by-product of ignorance and poverty, and is also a condition for engendering new ignorance and poverty. Illiteracy is more and more seriously affecting the global economic and social development. In the past 40 years since the founding of the PRC, our party and government have attached great importance to the work of eliminating illiteracy. Our work in this field has also achieved great results.

In 1988, the State Council promulgated the "Rules for the Work of Eliminating Illiteracy." Since then, new progress has been made in the elimination of illiteracy. However, as a country with a large population and rather backward economic and cultural conditions, our country is still faced with a serious situation in the field of eliminating illiteracy. Eliminating illiteracy is not only an educational task, a cultural task, an economic task, but is also a political task which has a bearing on the long-term interests of our country and the Chinese nation. We must fulfill this historical task of far-reaching significance.

In our country, the work of eliminating illiteracy is mainly carried out in the countryside. The central departments and mass organizations concerned have set up a leading group for coordinating the work related to the elimination of illiteracy. In the future, the group will regularly study, arrange, inspect, and guide the work of eliminating illiteracy. Local governments should also establish an institution responsible for eliminating illiteracy. They should continuously sum up their work experience in this field and make use of the opportune time this winter and coming spring to advance the work of eliminating illiteracy in our country to a new level.

Eliminating illiteracy is a social and mass undertaking. So all departments, social organizations, and social forces should be mobilized under the leadership of

governments at all levels to make contributions to this undertaking. Then, all literate people will thus be ready to teach, and all illiterate people will be willing to learn. Under such social circumstances, all people will make unremitting and consistent efforts to fulfill the historical mission of eliminating illiteracy in our country.

Military

Cui Naifu Visits Tianjin-Based Tank Division

OW0501121690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1300 GMT 30 Dec 89

[By reporters Hu Nianqiu (5170 1628 4428) and Chen Hui (7115 6540)]

[Text] Tianjin, 30 Dec (XINHUA)—Minister Cui Naifu and other responsible comrades of the Ministry of Civil Affairs paid a New Year's visit to a certain tank division of the Beijing Military Region today.

When they arrived at the place where the troops were stationed, they were warmly welcomed by the officers and soldiers of the division.

The tank division of the Beijing Military Region, stationed at a place in Tianjin, is the first crack force of the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. It distinguished itself in action during wartime. It also made a new contribution during the period of quelling riot in Beijing. In recent years, this division paid particular attention to grass-roots construction, thus becoming an advanced unit of grass-roots construction in the Beijing Military Region. The officers and men of this division respect the local government and cherish the people. They actively support socialist economic construction. In addition, they have been launching a military-civilian cooperation drive. In a total of 92 "military-civilian cooperative projects," 33 were rated as an advanced unit of cultural and ideological progress by governments of county level or above. During their visit, Cui Naifu and other responsible comrades conveyed, on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, New Year's greetings of the CPC Central Committee [CPCCC] and the State Council to the Army. They heard a briefing on this division and reports by heroic and model soldiers. They praised the great achievements this division had already made and expressed their hope that all the officers and men in this division would carry on the excellent tradition of the People's Army in a continuing effort to strengthen military construction and military affairs, and unity between the military and civilians, to achieve gloriously all the tasks assigned to them by the CPC CC and CPC Central Military Commission. On behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, Cui Naifu presented silk banners and gifts to the troops. He also held a forum with grass-roots officers and men to hear suggestions about the work of the ministry.

Cui Naifu and other responsible persons also paid a visit today to local families of martyrs and military personnel.

Participating in this consolatory activity were Zhou Wenyan, deputy director of the General Political Department, and responsible comrades of the Beijing Military Region and the Tianjin Garrison District.

Article Stresses CPC-PLA Cooperation

HK1701105290 Beijing JIEFANGJU BAO
in Chinese 2 Jan 90 p 2

[Article by Kong Lingtong (1313 0109 6894): "Speaking on the 'Inseparableness of Liu (Bocheng) and Deng (Xiaoping)"]

[Text] "Unless there is harmony within the army, one should not go to the battle front. Unless there is harmony on the battle front, one should not go to war. Unless there is harmony on war plans, one cannot achieve victory." This was a famous remark made by General Wu Qi of the period of the Warring States and was heartily endorsed by military strategists over the years.

The reason that China's revolution was successful despite its tormentous struggle against numerically superior enemies lies in its dependence on the fundamental advantage of "harmony among the people", notably "harmony" among the top commanders.

At this point, the perfect combination of Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping easily comes to mind. Beginning with their campaigns in the Tai Hang Mountains at the early stage of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression to the liberation of southwest China, these two great men, whether fighting side by side or alternating their roles, directed many monumental battles. For a while, "the inseparableness of Liu and Deng" was on everyone's lip and to this day, remains a story told and retold by many old comrades.

As the military commander, Liu Bocheng was in charge of military strategy and tactics. He worked tirelessly and exerted enormous efforts to fulfill his responsibilities. A few years older than Deng, he had lost his left eye in the early campaign to overthrow Yuan Shikai. Taking care to look after his health and ensure that he had more time and energy to map out battle plans, Deng Xiaoping always tried to take on more concrete works assigned by the organization. Every time he was directing a battle at the front, Deng would personally report the situation over the telephone and follow battle instructions strictly.

On the other hand, Liu Bocheng also had great respect for Deng Xiaoping and regarded him as a teacher. He always discussed major operations with him before making a decision. And in so far as strengthening the party's absolute leadership over the Army, the fight against complacency, arrogance and declining morale, and mobilizing the people to rectify military discipline are concerned, he gave all-out support to Xiaoping's work - "Whatever the political commissar says, that is that and should be implemented immediately."

It is precisely because they worked in perfect harmony and complemented each other like hand in glove that their troops were also able to act in concert and their commands were carried out smoothly. Whether operating as an independent battle zone or carrying out crucial strategies in close coordination with other units, the Liu-Deng army was always able to creatively implement the party's political program and military strategies, fearlessly and valiantly going into battle against great odds and making sacrifices for the sake of the overall interest.

As far as temperament, style, seniority and prestige, or experience are concerned, Liu and Deng are two different persons. Yet they were able to become close partners and serve as a model of party-army unity. This may primarily be attributed to the fact that both men are great heroes who put the cause of the party and people above all else and who are totally honest and selfless.

Liu Bocheng said: Without the party, people like us would have amounted to nothing. To him, the greatest honor that could be bestowed on him is this inscription on his tomb: "The tomb of Chinese Bolshevik Liu Bocheng". On the other hand, Deng Xiaoping stated: I am a son of the Chinese people and I love my motherland and my people dearly. The ups and downs, the honors and humiliations that one goes through in life can never change that fact. Indeed, his loyalty to the party and the people in his decades-long revolutionary life is admired all over the world.

This is the ideological foundation for the perfect partnership between Liu and Deng. They never had to raise their own banner nor did they have any need to do so. To them, the loftiness of the party's cause transcends individual achievements; the greatness of the party's cause absolves all personal gratitudes and grievances. The example of the Liu-Deng partnership tells us that as long as both the party's and the Army's cause is placed above all else and proper consideration given to the fundamental aspirations of a communist, then there is no problem that cannot be resolved between Army and administration leaders and between members of the same unit. Moreover, there is today's emphasis on harmony and unity within the unit, as well as the practical significance of maintaining stability in the army as well as around the country.

Summing up, close coordination and unity between army and administration leaders is an important spiritual treasure handed down to us by the older generation of revolutionaries. This precious fine tradition should be fostered by the new generation of commanders at all level.

Li Peng, Yang Baibing Praise Young Pioneer Liaison
OW1901014390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1117 GMT 18 Jan 89

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Luo Tongsong (5012 0681 2646) and XINHUA reporter Cao Guoqiang (2580 0946 1730)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—These reporters learned the following from a news briefing given by the General Political Department today: While fulfilling their task of resisting the enemy and guarding the border, a certain garrison division stationed along the Yunnan border has enthusiastically fostered and trained the younger generation. Premier Li Peng of the State Council and Director Yang Baibing praised the members of the division for making an outstanding contribution to the Chinese nation's takeoff.

This garrison division is a heroic force which has performed outstanding feats in defensive battles against Vietnam. In the past 8 years, officers and men of the division, while guarding the motherland, have also devoted themselves to "the future of the motherland." They have established 6 Young Pioneer coaching stations along the 1,000-li-long frontier defense line they guard and established contacts with more than 100,000 youngsters of 381 schools in over 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Officers and men in bunkers and trenches and in observation towers have written letters to the youngsters they have coached. Some of these letters were written even between battles. Since 1982, more than 1 million letters brimming with the soldiers' ardent love and hopes for the motherland's younger generation, over 5,400 personal articles left behind by martyrs, and over 500 recorded tapes have been mailed from the southern border to youngsters in various parts of the motherland. [passage omitted]

The establishment of the Young Pioneer coaching stations along the southern border and their activities have strengthened the fighters' love for the motherland and the people. At the same time, it has also made ideological and political work in the unit more lively and effective. When children ask them, "Uncle, have you rendered meritorious service?" it often arouses the fighters' enthusiasm for doing a meritorious deed. Many companies have held discussions on this subject: "Now that the people trust us, what should we do?" The members of the division first want to be outstanding fighters, and then coaches of Young Pioneers. Such activities have also effectively promoted army building.

Economic & Agricultural

CITIC Reshuffles Top Leadership

OW1201193690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1515 GMT 12 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)—In a recent top leadership reshuffle, the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) named Wei Mingyi its new president, while all incumbent government officials withdrew from its board of directors.

Wei Mingyi, who replaced his predecessor, Xu Zhaolong, also was made CITIC's vice-chairman. Before

joining CITIC in 1985 as its vice-president, the 66-year-old Wei was a vice-minister of the electronics industry.

China's pioneer industrialist, Rong Yiren, is still chairman of the corporation. Xu Zhaolong now serves as its first vice-chairman and the other two vice-chairmen are Jin Deqin and Yang Guangqi.

Wei Mingyi has five vice-presidents under him, including the 62-year-old Zhang Xuwu. A new face in the CITIC leadership, Zhang is the grandson of Zhang Jian, one of China's first industrialists, and serves as deputy to the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

CITIC now has 25 directors on its board, including five noted business figures in Hong Kong and Macao. They are Ma Mankei, George C. Tso, Li Ka Shing, Tang Hsing Chien and Fok Yingtung.

Founded in October 1979, CITIC is China's biggest conglomerate, involved in manufacturing, technology, finance, trade and service trades.

Central Bank Increases Export-Oriented Loans

OW2201072490 Beijing XINHUA in English
0641 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—The Bank of China [BOC] loaned 120 billion yuan (about 25.5 billion U.S. dollars) to export-oriented departments to help them boost production last year, up 19.2 billion yuan over the previous year, the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The overseas edition of the paper said the bank has always stuck to the principle of supporting sectors of the economy which have a good export record. The funds helped the central government to import urgently-needed grain, chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, plastic sheeting for farm use, steel products and paper pulp.

In addition, the paper said, the bank also increased the proportion of loans for machinery and foreign-funded enterprises last year.

It is learned that the bank issued nine billion yuan and 800 million U.S. dollars in loans to foreign-funded enterprises last year.

Rising Unemployment Forces Labor Permit Issuance

HK1701025790 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 17 Jan 90 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "Unemployment Rate Will Reach 4-5 Percent in China and Labor Permits Will Be Issued"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan—China will introduce in major and medium-sized cities, the system calling for "labor permits" and "permits for temporary stays in cities." This is one of the measures taken by the Ministry of Labor to strengthen overall control of social labor. Given

China's policy calling for improvement and rectification, the economic squeeze, and given the unemployment of large numbers of urban and rural workers, coupled with a new employment peak facing the country this year, the jobless rate in cities and towns will be as high as 4-5 percent. With the impact of rural labor on cities, the urban labor market will face a severe test.

To control the mechanical growth of labor resources in cities and towns, the Ministry of Labor demanded that in the shift of rural labor, the principle of "keeping laid off workers in the countryside where they live and arranging new jobs for them in the same locality" [li gong bu li xiang jiu di xiao hua 4418 1562 0008 4418 6763 1432 0966 3194 0553] be mainly carried out. Simultaneously with the introduction in cities of the system calling for "labor permits" and "permits for temporary stays in cities," appropriate economic and administrative measures will be adopted to control the pace and scale of the rural labor inflow into cities to prevent the impact of another large surge of farm workers pouring in. A document from the Ministry of Labor also pointed out that the areas seriously affected by the unemployment problem must reduce the number of closed and suspended business operations to a minimum, to cut the number of people who become unemployed or are waiting to be transferred.

Li Peng Addresses Chemical Industry Forum

OW1601003690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1051 GMT 13 Jan 90

[By Reporter He Ping (5149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA)—Li Peng, premier of the State Council, pointed out this morning at a forum of comrades attending the national meeting of chemical bureau directors that agriculture cannot develop without the chemical industry. In the future, we must increase the production capacity and output of chemical fertilizer on one hand and pay close attention to readjusting and rationalizing the proportion of nitrogenous, phosphate, and potash fertilizer on the other.

Vice Premier of the State Council Yao Yilin and State Councillor Zou Jiahua also attended the forum.

It has been learned that the chemical industry has grown steadily in 1989 and that total output value has risen 6 percent; profits and revenues, 7 percent; and total fertilizer output, 87 million metric tons.

After hearing a briefing by Chemical Industry Minister Gu Xiulian on the national chemical bureau directors meeting and speeches by several representatives of chemical enterprises, Li Peng said: The chemical industry is a basic industry of the national economy. Along with the progress of technology and the development of the petrochemical industry, chemical products will occupy an increasingly greater proportion in the raw and semifinished raw materials industries. The chemical industry has become more and more important in the

national economy. It has become a major yardstick in measuring a country's economic strength. For a country with a population of 1.1 billion, developing the chemical industry is of special significance. We need the chemical industry for all basic necessities of life. We rely to a quite large extent on the chemical industry to increase agricultural production. The chemical industry is also of great importance to the development of other industries.

Li Peng pointed out: Integration of large, medium, and small enterprises is a major characteristic of the chemical industry. In the future, we should continue to develop large chemical enterprises that yield high returns, and at the same time carry out technical renovations in small enterprises. Continued efforts should be made to reduce production costs and consumption, improve product quality, and increase variety and output so as to contribute to the sustained, stable, and coordinated development of the national economy.

Speaking on organizing enterprise groups, Li Peng said: This is the direction enterprises should follow in their development. Among its many advantages is that it is conducive to rationalizing the allocation of resources, optimizing the organization of labor, spreading technology, and increasing the enterprises' market competitiveness. However, enterprise groups must be formed on a voluntary basis in according with economic law. We must refrain from rushing headlong into mass action. We must effectively consolidate every enterprise group once it is formed.

With regard to production of chemical pesticides, Li Peng emphasized: Efforts should be made to develop new products. It is necessary to combine chemical pesticide production with long and medium-term weather forecasts, have a good grasp of the influence the weather has on plant diseases and insect pests, and arrange chemical production with foresight.

Li Peng expressed the hope that chemical enterprises will continue to persist in and improve the contract management system and properly handle the relationship between the state, enterprises, and workers. Managers and party secretaries of enterprises must support and cooperate with each other, enhance unity, and work as one to carry out their work well.

He also urged chemical enterprises to produce more chemical fertilizers and contribute to ensuring a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

State Council Approves New Wage Regulations

Wage Composition

OW1601154890 Beijing XINHUA in English
0650 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)—With the approval of the State Council, China's State Statistics Bureau has issued regulations on total wages composition.

According to the regulations, the total wages are to be made up of six parts: of payment by the hour and by the piece, bonus, subsidy, allowance, overtime payment and special payment. This means that all payments, both in cash and in kind, come under the heading of total wages.

The item of total wages is an important index for national economic accounting, wage planning and management, and workers' income.

Rewards for scientific and technological inventions and improvements, and bonuses for athletes and trainers bestowed according to the State Council's regulations are not included in the total wages, nor are risk compensation income for contractors and individual's dividends or interest on bonds.

Wage Adjustment

HK1601105090 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 15 Jan 90 p 2

[Report: "The Central Government Decides to Raise the Wages of All Employees by One Grade"]

[Text] Beijing—An informed source here disclosed that the Chinese State Council had issued a number of documents urging all localities to show concern for the people's lives and solve their difficulties.

This informed source said, apart from demanding further control over commodity prices and ensuring supply, these documents also stress the necessity of showing concern for the employees of enterprises that have stopped operation due to economic rectification, the current industrial structural adjustment, and the shortage of raw materials and energy. These documents explicitly point out that employees' basic wages must be issued to them, adding: "Enterprises should solve this problem if they have the necessary conditions; if enterprises find it difficult to solve this problem, the department at the higher level or the relevant local government should help them overcome it."

In addition, it is being rumored that the State Council has also decided to adjust the wages of employees of administrative departments, institutions, and state-run enterprises by one grade, retroactive to 1 October last year. Localities and departments can make their own decisions on the exact date to implement this adjustment.

The current wage adjustment also takes account of graduates from universities and secondary technical schools. Secondary technical school graduates will have an increase of 12 yuan during their probational periods, university graduates will have an increase of 16 yuan, and bachelor's degree holders will have an increase of 23 yuan. The informed source pointed out that the wage increase for technical school graduates during their probational periods will produce a lasting, good impact on their future income.

During the current wage adjustment, the State Council will also give consideration to improving the livelihood of retired personnel, the informed source revealed. All retired personnel are entitled to an increase by one grade based on their wages while employed, with the bottom limit of 8 yuan. On this basis, they will also enjoy different kinds of treatment depending on their length of service.

Rules for Wage Budgets

OW1601004390 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1034 GMT 15 Jan 90

[By reporter Wu Shi-shen (0702 1102 3234)]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan (XINHUA)—With State Council approval, the State Statistics Bureau recently promulgated "Provisions on Projecting Total Wage Budgets." From now on, all organizations are required to include all the work compensation for their employees in their total wage budgets. Work compensation includes all wages paid in accordance with relevant regulations, regardless of whether they are counted in production costs or not, whether they are subject to bonus tax or not, and whether they are in cash or in kind.

The total wage budget is an important index in economic accounting and wage planning, as well as an important statistical piece of data on employees' wage income. According to the provisions, the total wage budget should include time wages, piece wages, bonuses, allowances and subsidies, overtime pay, and wages paid under special situations. However, it does not include awards for creations and inventions, natural science awards, awards for scientific and technological progress, and awards for rational suggestions and for technological improvements issued in accordance with relevant regulations of the State Council; nor does it include cash prizes for athletes and coaches. In addition, the total wage budget of an organization does not include risk compensation for lessees who contract to operate part of the organization on lease, the dividends and interest paid to employees holding shares or bonds of the organization, and the medical and living allowances paid to contract workers upon termination of contracts.

It is reported that since the statistics for total wage budgets involve all professions and trades, all departments, all localities and all grass-roots units, the State Statistics Bureau calls on all localities, all departments, and all grass-roots units to adhere to the "provisions" in projecting their wage budgets. They are asked to strive to enhance the accuracy of their total wage figures in order to satisfy the needs of making and inspecting budget plans and ensuring better wage management.

1989 Currency Issue Totals 21 Billion Yuan

HK1601102490 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0840 GMT 12 Jan 90

["Money Printed in China Last Year Totaled 21 Billion Yuan"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—This reporter learned today from the national conference of heads of branches of the Chinese People's Bank that the amount of money issued by China last year reached 21 billion yuan, 19 billion yuan less than the planned input. The amount of money in circulation at the end of the year stood at 234.4 billion yuan.

Li Guixian, state councillor and president of the Chinese People's Bank said at this conference today that the amount of money in circulation at the end of last year showed an increase of 9.8 percent over the preceding year, the lowest increase in 10 years. The total volume of loans of various kinds was within the limits of plans approved by the state. Given the relative stability of market commodity prices, two upward readjustments of interest rates on savings deposits and the introduction of inflation-hedging savings accounts, there was an increase of 133.4 billion yuan in savings deposits from urban and rural residents of the whole country last year, the highest level in history.

Li Guixian held that there was an improvement in the credit mix and the order of the financial market last year. Newly increased loans were mainly used for agricultural production and the purchase of agricultural products and granted to import and export businesses in foreign trade, large-sized backbone enterprises and priority state construction projects. Meanwhile, general loans were resolutely brought under control. Last year, financial companies in various categories at various levels were also sorted out and reorganized. Control over the social practice of raising money was strengthened. Overlapping business activities and redundant operations had begun to be straightened out. The irrational practice of vying for savings deposits in some areas was stopped.

Touching on this year's plans, Li Guixian said: To strengthen the macroeconomic control of loan money, various specialized banks must arrange loans within the limits of given credit lines provided by the People's Bank. We must continue readjusting the credit mix. Emphasis must be put on stimulating the development of agriculture, energy, transportation, raw materials, and other fundamental industries related to the national economy and supporting the production efforts of large and medium-sized backbone enterprises, purchases of agricultural and sideline products and of foreign trade export commodities, the priority fixed-asset investment projects within state plans, and production operations involving daily necessities in people's life and market commodities in short supply.

On the sorting out of financial companies to be suspended or integrated, Li Guixian said that we must take a resolute attitude and resort to safe and sure-footed methods. Those urban credit cooperatives and other non-bank financial institutes must also be sorted out and consolidated, with a crackdown on those private and quasi banks.

1989 Inflation Rate Estimated 18 Percent*OW1701181590 Beijing XINHUA in English
1628 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)—China's inflation rate is estimated to be slightly more than 18 percent in 1989, a government official said here today. Final figures have not yet been released.

Chen Yuan, deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, said the nationwide efforts to improve the economic environment and straighten out the economic order have yielded obvious results with runaway inflation being curbed.

He said new price increases accounted for only seven percent of last year's inflation rate. The rest was caused by the effects of price hikes in the previous year.

On the whole, he added, prices were stable, especially in the last quarter of 1989.

He said China must carry out price reform while carrying out the austerity program and deepening reform.

He noted that the economic readjustment does not mean the suspension of price reform. In fact, China readjusted the prices of coal and railway transportation last year.

Spokesman Discusses Foreign Trade Situation**1989 Surplus***OW2201135390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1229 GMT 22 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—China made a surplus of five billion U.S. dollars in its foreign trade last year, Liu Xiangdong, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said at a press conference here today.

The total value of China's foreign trade in 1989 was 81.5 billion U.S. dollars. Exports rose by 6.5 percent to reach 43.3 billion U.S. dollars while imports cost 38.3 billion U.S. dollars, down by 3.9 percent on the previous year's figure.

The composition of import and export goods was further rationalized in 1989, Liu said, with the proportion of manufactured goods rising by 72 percent in the first 11 months of the year and that of primary products falling dramatically.

For the imported items, those vital to the country's construction and people's daily life accounted for a larger percentage last year, whereas the import of expensive consumer goods was brought under control and showed a marked decrease in value.

Explaining the differences between trade figures released by the ministry and the General Administration of Customs, Liu said the customs figures include trade or

non-trade goods flowing across its borders while the ministry statistics represent China's general trade condition.

Foreign Labor Cooperation*OW2201134890 Beijing XINHUA in English
1234 GMT 22 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)—The number of countries and regions with which China has labor co-operation increased from 117 in 1988 to 123 last year, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Ministry spokesman Liu Xiangdong said at a press conference here today that labor co-operation with Hong Kong, Macao and the Soviet Union made quick headway in the past year. Workers contracted to the Soviet Union alone numbered 15,000.

Last year China signed 1,850 labor contracts with foreign partners. They involved 1.85 billion U.S. dollars, a 15 percent decrease compared with the previous year. Completed business turnover totalled 1.38 billion U.S. dollars, 3.5 percent less than in 1988.

Liu said the economic returns of this sector improved last year and a few of the projects originally losing money have taken a turn for the better.

China approved 190 new non-trade joint ventures overseas last year, and the country's investment in them totalled 236 million U.S. dollars, up by 54 percent on the figure for 1988.

Two-thirds of China's overseas investment was in the form of technology and equipment. The proportion of manufacturing and resource exploitation projects was also increasing.

Meanwhile, China signed 168 new contracts in 1989 to export its technology, 26 percent more than in the previous year, achieving a total contract value of 880 million U.S. dollars, four times more than in 1988.

Turn For Better 'Likely' To Appear in Market*HK1601103490 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0740 GMT 12 Jan 90*

["Roundup" by Wang Jinchang (3769 6651 2490): "China's Weak Market Is Expected to Return to Normal This Year"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—China's market has remained weak for several months. What are the prospects for China's market in 1990? China's weak market is expected to end in the first half of this year and will start returning to normal, some authoritative people predicted here.

This change is beginning to emerge now. The prices of some overstocked durable consumer commodities have stopped dropping and there are prospects of good sales

for these commodities. In Shanghai, subsequent to the sales recovery of video recorders, the sales of black and white as well as color television sets are gradually returning to normal. "Jinxing" brand color television sets were sold out in early December. A turn for the better is also taking place in the sales of color television sets in Jiangsu and Shandong.

According to an analysis, the gradual normalization of the market suggests the initial results achieved by the CPC in carrying out rectification and improvement measures such as retrenching capital construction and adjusting the industrial structure. The emergence of the buyers' market has enabled operators to use the law of value to survive in competition. This sales recovery has, to a large extent, resulted from various flexible sales measures taken by commercial departments. For example, the 10 big shopping malls in Beijing have introduced a method of "joint purchase and joint exchange." Shops in other cities are drawing customers' interest by free delivery of goods, free service during given periods, "buy one, get two," and lucky-draw sales. These methods will persist for a time in stimulating commodity sales.

Viewed from the demand for commodities, it was difficult for last year's weak market to remain long because there was great potential in China's purchasing power. According to statistics, the people's cash and deposits amounted to 650 billion yuan at the end of last year, equivalent to 9 months' retail sales volume. Banks could control most of this money because of guaranteed high interest rates. This year interest rates have dropped by a wide margin, so it is possible that this money will once again flow into society. In addition, the Chinese people's purchase of durable consumer commodities goes up when the number of newly married couples increases, because they want to buy these commodities for "setting up new homes." According to an estimate, in 1992 there will be 257 million people at marriage age, an increase of almost 60 percent over 1982. This cannot but affect the market situation. Viewed from the needs for basic necessities, the demand for grain, oil, meat, vegetables, and clothes will increase following the population growth. On the long run, it is impossible for commodities to remain unsold for too long a period.

According to experts' analysis, commodity prices will remain stable and are unlikely to drop. The prices of consumer goods that are manufactured out of agricultural products will not drop because farmlands are limited, nor will the prices of other consumer goods such as household electrical appliances, because the exchange rates between the renminbi and foreign currencies have been adjusted down, the government is short of foreign exchange, and imports of these commodities will be strictly limited. Moreover, due to operational system reform and state control over loans for circulating funds, enterprises will pay more attention to the rational storage of goods. This will help control market expansion

and prevent unplanned production. Thus conditions will be created under which drastic falls and rises of prices can be prevented.

Due to these reasons, consumers will take a deeper interest in purchase but have no intention of going on a buying spree, unless something unexpected impacts on them. Under such circumstances the market will gradually return to normal.

A number of low quality enterprises have been scrapped because they could not stand the above test. The remaining good quality enterprises will provide better commodities for the market and thus help stabilize the market. There is hope for this virtuous cycle to take shape this year and for China to control the fluctuation in commodity production and circulation. Thus commodity production and circulation will go into normal orbit.

He Kang Writes on Harvest Prospects

OW2101133490 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 3, 15-21 Jan 90 pp 21, 22

[Article by Minister of Agriculture He Kang: "Seizing the Opportunity for Rich Harvests"]

[Text] After several years of stagnation, China's agricultural production, especially grain production, took a turn for the better in 1989. The summer grain output reached 95 billion kilograms, the highest ever recorded. Also, despite a drop in the production of autumn grain crops because of natural disasters in northeast Heilongjiang, Liaoning, and Jilin Provinces and Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the total grain yield of 1989 still amounted to 407.45 billion kilograms, China's second richest harvest since 1984, due primarily to the high autumn grain crops in southern and northwest China. The total production value of cotton, edible oil and sugar equaled that of 1988 and, it is expected that the output of the cash crops, except tea and sesame, would continue to increase. Fish breeding and poultry raising industries continued to develop and had augmented the output of meat, egg, and milk and aquatic products, while the marketing volume of vegetables and all kinds of melons was larger than that of the previous year. These achievements significantly raise the social supply, stabilize the market and control prices. Also, township enterprises, after readjustment, have basically attained a growth in their output value, tax and profit, and the production output of state-owned enterprises involved in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery have increased in an all-round way.

Since the basic problems restricting agricultural development remain unsolved, however, we still face a difficult situation. According to the State Planning Commission, the 1990 grain production will have to increase by 5 billion to 7.5 billion kilograms over 1989, cotton by 250,000 tons to 400,000 tons, oil-bearing crops by 1.5 million tons, meat by 500,000 tons, aquatic products by 300,000 tons and the production value of township

enterprises by 80 billion yuan. Although these are very arduous tasks, there are still many favourable conditions underlying agricultural development. A new upsurge of a large-scale capital construction of farmland and water conservancy, for example, has been under way since autumn of 1988. Moreover, one of the principal targets set at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party for the improvement of the economic environment and rectification of the economic order demands a steady increase in output of major agricultural produce and a mobilization of the whole party and the nation to make agriculture a success by concentrating all resources. As long as all the agricultural departments seize the opportunity and adopt effective measures, the state goal for the 1990 agricultural development will be fulfilled. These measures include the following:

- Stabilize and improve the household contracted responsibility system which links remuneration to output on a voluntary basis and on the premise of not changing this system, a rational-scale land management can be introduced to localities where conditions permit. At the same time, a system of agricultural services should be established and perfected. Departments in charge of technical popularization, seeds, fertilizer, plant protection, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, farm machinery and agricultural administration should exert their role. Efforts should be made to get things well done which cannot be done by individual households.

- Ensure, first, that sufficient areas are sown to grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops to increase in real terms grain and cotton production. By expanding intercropped and interplanted areas, developing ratooning rice in southern China, expanding the sowing of one-season and early-maturing late autumn crops and opening up some saline-alkali land, the sown area for grain in 1990 is expected to be increased by more than 700,000 hectares over last year and cotton and oil-bearing crops by 400,000 hectares each. Second, improve services for agricultural production and spread the technical contract system over a large area. Third, popularize newly developed seeds such as hybrid rice and crossbred maize and advanced technologies such as plastic film land covering and model cultivation to increase the yield per unit area. Fourth, continue capital construction of farmland, infrastructural facilities and commodity grain bases so as to increase reserves for agricultural development. And fifth, guarantee the timely supply and effective use of such means of agricultural production as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, farm plastic films and diesel oil for rural uses.

- Steadily develop agriculture to enrich the "vegetable basket" for both urban and rural citizens. At the same time as live pig production is stabilized, effort should be made to raise both poultry and plant-eating animals, to develop fishing, aquatic processing and deep-sea fishery, and also to strengthen epidemic prevention so as to raise output and lower breeding costs.

- Guide the township enterprises in sound development while readjusting the industrial structure in line with market needs and the state's policy of industrial make-up, efforts should be made to encourage the manufacture of farm and sideline products, processing of local raw materials, coordination of energy and raw materials for large urban industries, and to support export-oriented enterprises which are labour intensive and have the technical advantage in making traditional art crafts and, also, those enterprises which turn out daily necessities for urban and rural people and yield good economic results.

- Depend more on science and technology for rural economic development. The system of grass-roots agricultural services should be tightened, plans put into effect for ensuring harvests of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery, enriching the vegetable baskets, promoting technical progress in township enterprises, and implementing technical contracts of various kinds.

Food Supplies High in Quality, Quantity

HK1301014690 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
13 Jan 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Ma Zhiping]

[Text] A record volume of food and other consumer goods is on its way to markets to meet the buying spree for the Spring Festival.

According to officials in the Ministry of Commerce, the supply of meat, eggs and vegetables this year will surpass the previous years in both quantity and variety.

They said that during the Spring Festival consumers in the north will have an adequate supply of quality vegetables as commercial departments have ordered 540 million kilograms of fresh vegetables from the southern provinces, a big increase over the previous Spring Festival.

Prices of fresh vegetables such as cucumbers and tomatoes have been lower this winter and vegetable prices during the holiday will also be lower, according to a ministry official.

He said that with a good harvest attained in apples, oranges, and pear production last year, the supply will be sufficient during the holiday.

Statistics from the ministry showed that the price of apples has dropped by 15 percent on the market around the country compared with last winter while pears have been sold at prices 20 percent below those of last winter. As for oranges which are now seen in big piles in city markets, an average 40 percent price decrease has been reported from Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, the country's three top municipalities.

The ministry sources said most provinces and regions have increased the amount of rationing of grain and food materials such as meat, eggs and sugar for each person, a

traditional practice adopted by the State to ensure people have a happy holiday.

Sales of non-staple food will top 320 million yuan, up 10 percent over the same period last year.

Special holiday grain supply arrangements have been made for farmers in areas which suffered natural disasters last year, according to the sources.

Officials in charge of commodity supply said that most of the industrial commodities for daily use will be adequate during the coming holiday.

Meanwhile, about 7,000 tons of seafood will be on sale in Shanghai and the supplies of famous-brand cigarettes will increase by 7 percent over last festival in Beijing.

During the festival, sales exhibitions will be held in most department stores and markets.

Trade Official Addresses Agriculture Conference

OW1501170990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 15 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)—China has used 164 million U.S. dollars in foreign aid since 1980 to develop agricultural production centers, an official from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade said here today.

Addressing a national conference on agriculture, Gu Yongjiang, assistant to the minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said in the past few years preference has been given to agriculture in allocating government loans and loans from international monetary organizations such as the World Bank.

China has issued policies to encourage foreign investment in agriculture, especially in grain production. Enterprises engaged in production related to agriculture are granted full tax holidays in the first two years of operation. In the next three years they pay only 50 percent of the normal rate of taxation, and for the next 10 years they are given an income tax reduction of 15-30 percent.

According to statistics from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, China made use of 906 million U.S. dollars in agriculture during the 10 years from 1979 to 1988, accounting for 5.3 percent of the total investment amounts.

The money was invested primarily in seed production, stock breeding, chemical fertilizer production, food storage, processing and high-tech agriculture programs. China also imported 643 million U.S. dollars worth of advanced foreign technology for agriculture from 1979 to 1987.

Meanwhile, China has imported dozens of sets of modern equipment for the production of chemical fertilizer, ethylene, stock breeding and chicken and duck raising facilities since 1979.

Gu said the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has set up 27 export commodity production centers and agriculture products processing enterprises since 1979.

To speed agricultural development, Gu said his ministry is ready to make use of more foreign investment in agriculture in 1990 and help build more grain production centers.

Official Outlines Transportation Project Plans

Funds For Improvement

OW1301132690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1226 GMT 13 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)—In a major move to improve its long-strained transportation infrastructure, China will pour about four billion yuan this year into building more port berths, highways and airports, a senior Chinese official in charge of transport investment said here today.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Huang Zhen-dong, general manager of the State Communications Investment Corporation, said that, despite the austerity policy, the state is set to earmark more funds this year to finance the building of transportation facilities.

He said that in 1990 China plans to build 83 berths (including 30 deep-water ones) along its coastlines and inland waterways. As a result, an annual handling capacity of 35 million tons is expected to be added to the country's overall port throughput.

The berths will be built at Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin, Dalian, Yingkou, Lianyungang, Qinhuangdao, Yangpu, Shijiu, Yantai, Shantou and Nanjing.

Meanwhile, Huang said, China is also set to build 14,000 km of highways this year.

According to him, four airports at Xining, Ningbo, Wenzhou and Xianyang (in Xian), respectively, are expected to be completed and put into operation by the end of the year.

In addition, the Railways Ministry will pump a total of 8.2 billion yuan this year into building more railway lines, ministry sources disclosed.

Offshore Container System

OW1601134190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0849 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)—Beginning early this year, China is to establish a system aimed at operating international container transit services along its coastlines.

Liu Zhu, deputy manager of the China Ocean Shipping Company (COSCO), told a news briefing here today that

the company's "Huaiyuanhe" container vessel will start its maiden voyage from Shanghai, China's largest port, January 21.

The ship will shuttle between the ports of Shanghai, Xingang (in Tianjin), Dalian and Qingdao.

The system, an extension of China's oceangoing lines, will help vessels on the scheduled international sailings to collect and distribute cargoes, thus saving time and raising handling efficiency.

So far, 17 of China's coastal ports have started container transport services. COSCO has opened 36 scheduled international container lines, connecting with 75 harbors in 39 countries and regions. There are 84 scheduled container sailings per month.

Nuclear Industry Produces More Civilian Goods

*OW1301215690 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 2 Jan 90*

[By station reporter Liang Ye; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] After adjusting its industrial structure, the outlook of China's nuclear industry appears to be bright. In 1989, the value of civilian products increased by 500 million yuan over the previous year while profits went

up by 25 percent. The industry is beginning to move into a virtuous cycle from input to output.

In recent years, China's nuclear industry implemented a strategic changeover to devote major efforts for developing high-value civilian products urgently needed by the national economy. Since 1985, a total of 98 projects to switch over to the production of civilian goods were completed, 11 production lines for civilian products were built, and a group of conventional energy and infrastructure projects were developed. The value of civilian products in 1989 exceeded 600 million yuan, making up over 40 percent of the total output value of the nuclear industry.

Major as well as key research projects of the nuclear industry have been progressing smoothly. To date, 950 million yuan have been invested in the first phase of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant project, making up 80 percent of the total investment. At present, most of the facilities are already in position. The (?main pipes) and (?welding) are all completed, and it will soon enter the phase of (?trial runs). It is projected that the plant will begin power generation by the end of next year. The construction of the number one reactor of the Guangdong Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant is entering the installation phase. The general design for the second phase of the Qinshan project will soon be completed.

In addition, the production of various military and mandatory products were all accomplished as planned.

East Region

Anhui Official Views Enterprise Ideological Work

OW1101132090 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 89

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] Addressing the recent provincial symposium on doing ideological and political work among workers, Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee, pointed out that socialist enterprises are economies established on the basis of public ownership and are also grass-roots units in society. The party committees of these enterprises must intensify their ideological and political work and give full scope to their roles as being the political cores of these enterprises.

Commenting on the current situation and tasks and how to do better ideological and political work at enterprises, Meng Fulin said that party organizations of these enterprises should properly understand and handle the relationship in the following six areas:

1. The relationship between economic retrenchment and reform. To deepen reform, efforts must be concentrated on accomplishing all retrenchment projects, so that the economy can develop in a sustained, steady, and coordinated manner over a long period. Retrenchment should not be separated from reform, much less should one be pitted against the other. The relationship between the two must be viewed as a dialectical unity. Party organizations of enterprises must provide stronger leadership over ideological and political work to provide an effective political guarantee for accomplishing economic retrenchment and reform.

2. The relationship between stabilizing policies and reassuring the people. Currently, we should maintain the continuity and stability of policies, continue to uphold the various contract systems and the director-in-charge system, and continue to implement the Enterprise Law and improve it when it is enforced. Party organizations of enterprises should make a success of their ideological and political work within the framework of implementing all party principles and policies for enterprises.

3. The relationship between enterprise directors and the party organizations of these enterprises. The directors should play the central role and assume full responsibility in managing production, and the party organization should act as the core in doing ideological and political work. Party organizations and party members should play their part primarily through providing stronger party leadership and doing powerful ideological and political work. Directors and secretaries are all leaders of enterprises. They differ in terms of their different responsibilities and work.

4. The relationship between strengthening party leadership and seeking wholehearted support from the working class.

5. The relationship between theoretical study and actual deeds. While people should be permitted to explore problems from different angles and express different views during theoretical study, they must firmly uphold the enterprises' leadership system established by the central authorities and accumulate new experiences in doing their work.

6. The relationship between accomplishing economic assignments and providing political guarantees. We should give full scope to our political strengths, educate and guide the vast number of workers to unify their thinking, heighten their spirit, and make concerted efforts to surmount difficulties to contribute to economic retrenchment and reform.

Xu Qing, director of the Anhui Provincial Economic Commission, emphatically pointed out at the symposium that consideration must be given to two major situations, while intensifying ideological and political work. First, the domestic situation: We should lead an austere life for a few years because of the economic problems which the province will encounter in the next 2 years. We must earnestly educate the people on the situation and on the need to wage an arduous struggle, take the overall interests into consideration, and heighten organizational discipline. Second, the international situation: The socialist cause of the world today is now confronted by upheavals, twists, and turns. We should learn lessons from these twists and turns and keep educating the people on the need to uphold the four cardinal principles and fight bourgeois liberalization.

Jiangxi Overfulfills 1989 Grain Procurement Quota

OW1401225690 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] While the year 1990 has just arrived, thrilling news has begun to flood in from around the province on the successful comprehensive completion of the 1989 provincial tasks of grain procurement at both fixed and negotiated prices. By 31 December 1989, the province purchased total 3.63 billion kg of grain, of which 2 billion kg was bought at fixed prices, accounting for (?191 percent) of the provincial government-prescribed quota, and 1.63 billion kg was bought at negotiated prices, accounting for 108.1 percent of the target set for negotiated purchase. Compared with the same period of 1988, the difference between [words indistinct] was 90 million kg and 650 million kg respectively.

There are four reasons accounting for last year's successful grain procurement work provincewide: First, there was a bumper harvest of late rice, raising the total grain output of the province for the whole year by 350 million kg and thus laying a solid groundwork for the fulfillment of the grain procurement work. Second, party and government organizations at all levels conscientiously implemented the three guidelines of [words indistinct], thereby heightening their sense of urgency and responsibility and developing a firm hold on the task of grain procurement. Third, the provincial government

raised grain procurement prices and the material level of the three links [the practice which links grain purchase with the supply of chemical fertilizer and diesel fuel and with an advance down payment], thus arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for grain production and sale. That the large number of party members and cadres in the rural areas played a leading role in fulfilling the state-assigned task produced particularly positive results among the masses. Fourth, banks and finance and grain departments in various localities worked closely in raising funds and in allocation and transfer of funds, which basically guaranteed [words indistinct] and made it unnecessary to pay peasants in IOU's. Grain departments in all localities tried various means to enlarge their grain storage capacities and thus fulfilled the [(word indistinct)] needs of the great masses of peasants.

Shanghai Vice Mayor Discusses Economy

HK1201083390 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jan 90 p 2

[Exclusive article for RENMIN RIBAO by XINHUA reporter Wu Fumin (0702 1788 3046): "Pay Close Attention to Restructuring and Stimulate Technical Progress—Huang Ju, Vice Mayor of Shanghai Municipality, on Revitalizing and Developing Shanghai's Industry"]

[Text] "In 1990, Shanghai's economy is full of challenges and also full of opportunities and hope. Shanghai has the determination to improve the economy's absorption capacity and adaptability and its internal quality through improvement, rectification, and the deepening of the reform, making the 1990's a decade for Shanghai's further prosperity and development."

Vice Mayor Huang Ju, who is in charge of the everyday work of the Shanghai Municipal Government, confidently made this opening statement when receiving this reporter.

This reporter asked Vice Mayor Huang Ju to talk about the essential points of the 1990 industrial work for Shanghai, which is China's largest industrial city, with an annual industrial output value exceeding 110 billion yuan. He happily answered: "Maintaining the thrust of the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of Shanghai's industrial production is a major issue and affects stability as a whole. In 1990, Shanghai's industrial growth rate must be maintained at the 1989 level, or not lower than 4 percent, with total industrial output value arranged at 117.1 billion yuan and with great efforts devoted to improving economic results on the basis of moderate growth." Huang Ju's way of thinking was not confined to the problem of growth. He stressed: "In 1990, the most important factor in industrial production, which provides the fundamental way out, is lots of action in readjusting the mix. Stimulating technical

progress is also another important factor behind Shanghai's industrial development. The Municipal Government decided to implement the "Plan for the Revitalization and Development of Shanghai Municipality's Industry" beginning in 1990.

We must grasp the opportunity for improvement, rectification, and deepening the reforms to readjust the industrial mix and stimulate industrial revitalization and development. This macroeconomic way of thinking aroused this reporter's keen interest. This reporter looked at plans in two thick books formulated after investigations and studies and repeated verification. He found that the contents were rich and factual and can hardly be detailed, item by item, given the limited space. In response to this reporter's request, Comrade Huang Ju gave outlines of these two major plans.

"The readjustment of the industrial mix will surely lead to the closure and integration of some enterprises. Therefore, there is no guarantee that all old establishments and old products will be retained." Continuing, Huang Ju said in a firm tone: "We must do our best to have fewer closures and more amalgamations. We must shift existing factory premises, labor resources, and other key production elements to industrial sectors and enterprises that have vitality. In light of the actual conditions, Shanghai must properly develop metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, and other fundamental raw materials industries, allowing the upgrading of Shanghai's petrochemical industry and the variety of rolled steel. Power station equipment, automobiles, and other mechanical and electrical industries must also be developed to stimulate the upgrading of relevant industrial sectors. Traditional light and textile industries represent a big export item. We must eliminate low-grade products and seek development in the direction of higher grades."

Huang Ju said: "In readjusting the industrial mix, another important point is that we must take the international market as a guide and, in line with the demands of a scale economy, organize a number of relatively financially sound enterprise groups with given shares in the domestic and international markets. We must provide them with favorable growth conditions and activity leverage and let them miss no opportunity to participate in high-level international competition." Huang Ju said that in doing this type of work we must organically combine government guidance, enterprise integration, voluntary combination, the guarantee of economic and legal means, and so forth.

As with readjustment of the industrial mix, the stimulation of technical progress is not only a long-term task in revitalizing Shanghai but also an urgent short-term task. In arranging this task we must bear in mind the present and also the future. The "plan for revitalizing and developing" Shanghai Municipality's industry says that during the "Eighth 5-Year Plan" starting from 1990, each year we must take good care of "five 100's" and the "two 10's." This means taking good care of 100 technically developed priority enterprises, 100 technology

storage products developed ahead of time, 100 experiments with new products with a value of more than 5 million yuan, 100 imported technical projects absorbed and assimilated, and 100 new technologies, technologies of a general character, and fundamental parts-related technologies developed and introduced for use; and realizing an upgrading of 10 percent of products every year and a 10 percent increase in the output value of new products every year, using 1989 as the base. In 1990, Shanghai's technical development will focus on transforming traditional industries with the use of microelectronic technologies, mechanically and electrically integrated products, mold-related technologies, surface treatment technologies, and so forth. The aim is to develop a given collection of products and put it to use and reap the benefit. Huang Ju said that given a macroeconomic squeeze, only with the introduction of a biased policy and with the application of limited funds where they count can there be increased reserve strength in revitalizing and developing Shanghai's industry.

Huang Ju recommended a new trick in Shanghai of guiding economic work. The Municipal Government has decided to establish "an economic coordination center," strengthening macroeconomic control and the achievement of a comprehensive balance and concentrating on the use of economic, legal, administrative, and various other regulating means to realistically strengthen macroeconomic control. He added that the key to all this is also the improvement of the quality of the ranks of party members and cadres. The municipal party committee and the municipal government have always agreed that this problem, though not in the sphere of economic planning, has a great bearing on the success or failure of economic work.

At the end of the interview, Huang Ju asked this reporter to transmit through this newspaper a firm and unchanging guiding idea from the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government: Shanghai is part of the whole country and cannot be separated from national support. It logically follows that it should make still greater contributions to the whole nation.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Discusses Political Situation

HK1101072990 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jan 90

[Text] While delivering a report on the present political situation at a meeting held this morning by the working committee of organs directly under the provincial party and government, Guangdong CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo pointed out that no matter how the international situation changes, we should hold firmly to our own conviction, persist in the orientation of socialism, keep to the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, do our work well in a down-to-earth manner, and

maintain the political situation of stability and unity to boost economic construction.

At the meeting, Comrade Lin Ruo first gave an account of the international situation that has changed rapidly in recent days; he made an analysis of the experiences and lessons which we can learn from it, and stressed that we must achieve unity of thinking, keep our minds at ease, brace ourselves, and do our work well. He also pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen party building, resolutely punish corruption, stand the test of holding office, work for reform and the opening policy, earnestly carry out reform, continue to open up to the outside world, and do a solid job in economic work.

Meanwhile, it is necessary to extend socialist democracy, strengthen the legal system, fully reflect opinions of the masses through different channels, establish closer ties with the masses, and establish and perfect the supervision mechanism within and without the party, so that our society will develop in an orderly way. Furthermore, it is essential to maintain sharp vigilance against the international and domestic hostile forces that seek peaceful evolution in our country, and strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions to maintain social stability and unity.

In conclusion, Comrade Lin Ruo emphasized the necessity of party building in party and government organs; of teaching party members to always bear in mind that it is the sole purpose of the party to serve the people wholeheartedly; of carrying forward the fine revolutionary tradition of being the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comforts; of having integrity and public spirit; of working hard; and of doing work well in a down-to-earth manner.

Guangdong Officials Tighten Media Control

HK1601013590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 16 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] A purge of the official media in the southern city of Guangzhou finished late last year with a series of mergers and personnel changes, according to journalists in the city.

It is understood that the official media in Guangzhou, the most open city in China, was chosen by the party central as a major battleground in the struggle against "bourgeois-liberal" thought.

Media sources in Guangzhou said yesterday that the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee had sent special working groups into major news organisations to investigate journalists' political conduct during the prodemocracy student movement last spring.

"Everybody was asked to report whether he had taken part in the demonstrations here during the student movement," a Guangzhou journalist said.

The journalist said the reports of the special groups, were used as the basis for a personnel changes.

Sources said Mr Huang Yongzhan, editor-in-chief of the GUANGZHOU DAILY, would be replaced by Mr Cao Chunliang, an official from the Propaganda Department of the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee.

Sources said Mr Huang had been held responsible for the participation of his paper's journalists in the pro-democracy demonstrations.

"Cao was the deputy head of the special working group and took over from Huang," the source said.

Mr Huang, who has been in hospital with cancer since last June, had been expected to retire.

Mr Cao, in his early 40s, is currently editor-in-chief of the WINDOW OF SOUTH WIND, an official journal under the Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee.

His appointment at the GUANGZHOU DAILY has not yet been announced.

In the same purge, the GUANGZHOU YOUTH NEWS, a subsidiary of the GUANGZHOU DAILY, was closed down for its outspoken editorial policy.

"The editorial staff of the GUANGZHOU YOUTH NEWS has been absorbed by the GUANGZHOU DAILY, which is expected to toe a stricter party line after the personnel reshuffle," a source said.

A senior editor in Guangzhou said two leading reformist newspapers, the ASIAN PACIFIC ECONOMIC TIMES and the OVERSEAS MARKET NEWS, had stopped publication after special working groups were stationed in the papers.

The ASIAN PACIFIC ECONOMIC TIMES, which was founded by the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Social Sciences two years ago, had a reputation for supporting market-oriented economic reforms.

"Gao Xin, one of the four intellectuals who were detained for launching a hunger strike on Tiananmen Square, was the Beijing correspondent of the paper," the editor said. Mr Gao was released from prison earlier this month.

The paper was modelled on the progressive and reformist, WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD in Shanghai, which played a leading role in calling for a reassessment of late reformist party boss, Mr Hu Yaobang.

The editor said the ASIAN PACIFIC ECONOMIC TIMES would resume publication after the reorganization. He said the OVERSEAS MARKET NEWS, a subsidiary of the NANFANG DAILY under the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, had been merged with the CHINA GOLDEN NEWS, effectively scrapping the reformist paper, the editor said.

Guangxi Hosts Chief Editors Forum

HK0201061890 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 89

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Regional Forum of Party Paper Chief Editors concluded in Nanning City on the afternoon of 29 December.

Liu Mingzu, deputy secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, attended and delivered a speech at the forum. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Comrade Liu Mingzu demanded that all the news organs in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the speeches on the news work made by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee; unify ideology; heighten understanding of the importance of the CPC news work; and really become the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of the party, government, and people.

The Guangxi Regional Forum of Party Paper Chief Editors was held in Nanning City from 26 December to 29 December. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Huiguang, secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, also gave important instructions on how to make the forum a complete success before embarking on an inspection tour to the rural areas.

Comrade Chen Huiguang stressed that the party newspapers at all levels must really become the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of the party, government, and people. Although different types of newspapers possess widely divergent characteristics, they are all the eyes, ears, and mouthpiece of the party, government, and people and must thereby exert their utmost to publicize the party's line, principles, and policies and adhere to the principle of carrying out mainly positive propaganda.

Comrade Chen Huiguang said that the party newspapers at all levels and the various specialized newspapers can carry out correct media and public-opinion supervision of the work of the party and government and, at the same time, should accept the leadership of the CPC committees at all levels and the supervision of the broad masses of the people.

The forum was attended by the chief editors of a total of 19 party newspapers at regional, prefectural, city, and county levels, including GUANGXI RIBAO. [passage omitted]

(Zhang Yang), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee, presided over the forum and made a concluding speech at the forum. [passage omitted]

Hainan Holds News, Propaganda Work Meeting

*HK1101020790 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jan 90*

[Text] At the HAINAN RIBAO communication and report work meeting, which concluded yesterday, (Wang Houtong), director of the Propaganda Department of the Hainan Provincial CPC Committee, stressed that newspapers, radio, and television are the mouthpieces of the party and the people. They must therefore publicize the principles and policies of the party and government and educate and encourage people to build socialist material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade (Wang Houtong) stated four demands on Hainan's news and propaganda work: 1) Hainan's news and propaganda work must correctly guide public opinion and adhere to the correct socialist orientation; 2) Hainan's news and propaganda work must try to explore the law and risk concerning the news work of China's special economic zones in light of the realities of Hainan; 3) Hainan's news and propaganda work must further improve news reporting methods; and 4) Hainan's news and propaganda work must strengthen the building of its news and propaganda contingent and the education on professional morality among the broad masses of news and propaganda workers.

The meeting was attended by a total of over 70 people, including cadres in charge of news and propaganda work at city and county levels and correspondents from various PLA [People's Liberation Army] units, provincial organs, enterprises, and farms.

During the 2-day meeting, all the participants exchanged their experiences in news reporting and propaganda work and stated many valuable views on improving provincial news reporting work.

Southwest Region

Sichuan Governor Addresses Plenum Session

*HK2201042190 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held its 10th plenary session at its small auditorium on the morning of 16 January.

The meeting conveyed the relevant directives issued by the State Council, reviewed the government's work in the past year, and assigned tasks for 1990. [passage omitted]

Looking back on what his government had done in the past year, Governor Zhang Haoruo said that the provincial government stood three severe tests in its work in 1989. First was the political test. In stopping and quelling the riots, all government offices maintained unity with the central government, kept to principles, and worked hard, so that a stable political situation was maintained in our province. Second was the test of natural disasters. In spite

of frequent natural disasters, the province could still reap bumper agricultural harvests in 1989. Third was the test of the new situation. The province overcame many new problems and difficulties arising from the task of economic readjustment in 1989 and achieved initial successes in its economic improvement and rectification, thus stabilizing the party's policies, the minds of the people, and the economy. Governor Zhang emphasized at the meeting that 1990 will be a year of crucial importance for economic improvement and rectification in our province. Because of the possibility of many new difficulties, all of us must be well prepared mentally. However, we should firmly believe that all difficulties will eventually be surmounted and that we face a bright future. Governor Zhang called on all departments to work for agriculture with concerted efforts. He pointed out that we must draw the lesson that a sharp drop in farm production may often appear after a bumper harvest year; we must therefore strive for bumper harvests for consecutive years. With regard to industry, he said, the present major tasks are to resume a moderate industrial growth rate, achieve better economic results, pay adequate attention to the readjustment of the production structure, and particularly of the mix of products, promote new products, improve enterprise management, raise the quality of products, reduce consumption of energy, promote lateral economic cooperation between enterprises, develop enterprise groups, and encourage enterprises to merge with each other. At the same time, he noted, we should continue to cut down the scale of investment to guarantee key projects, continue to control price rises to keep the market stable, attach importance to price control in the rural areas, straighten out the circulation order, accomplish the work of screening companies, and further increase income and reduce expenditure to tide over financial difficulties. [passage omitted]

Sichuan Propaganda Conference Ends; Yang Speaks

*HK1501054890 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 90*

[Excerpts] The 5-day-long provincial press, publications, and propaganda work conference concluded in Chengdu on 10 January.

Attending the closing ceremony were Yang Rudai, He Haoju, Gu Jinchi, Song Baorui, (Chao Nong), (Wang Jinbin), Gao Shuchun, Qin Yuqing, Han Bangyan, Yangling Doje and (Yan Jiqiang).

The closing ceremony was presided over by Xu Chuan, a member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and head of the provincial party committee Propaganda Department.

At the closing ceremony, provincial party committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech, proceeding from actual conditions in our province and in line with the provincial press, publications, and propaganda work conference. He pointed out: First of all, we must acquire a sound understanding of the important role of press and publications work. Newspapers, radio, television, books, and periodicals are important mass media of

our party and government; therefore, party committees and governments at all levels should understand well their important role, give full play to their role, give publicity through them to the party's program, line, principles and policies as well as tasks assigned and work methods. Party committees and governments should establish close ties with cadres and the masses and listen to opinions, demands, and voices from the grass-roots units through them, so that decisions and measures adopted by the party and government will be more practical for implementation. Through newspapers, radio, television, books, and periodicals, we can afford more colorful and healthy nourishment for the mind, culture, and recreation of the masses of people. We should occupy ideological and cultural positions with proletarian ideology, so that socialist spiritual and material civilization can be built step by step. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yang Rudai also made some important remarks on the press and publications reform, stressing that it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles, strengthen reeducation on the press and publications front, and give more party leadership to press and publications work.

At the closing session, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Gu Jinchu delivered a speech on strengthening party committee leadership over work in the ideological field; on further straightening out the order in propaganda and ideological work; on giving extensive training to cadres of the press, publications, and propaganda departments; on improving working conditions of the press, publications, and propaganda departments; on intensifying ideological work among press and publications workers and the problem of opposing infiltration. [passage omitted]

North Region

Li Ximing Commends Outstanding Beijing Workers

OW2201044990 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1334 GMT 18 Jan 90

[By reporter Yang Qing (2799 7230) and correspondent Xing Da-huai (6717 1129 2037)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council today commended 8,950 model workers who emerged in the course of a labor emulation drive on the theme of "making up for losses, loving the country, and offering contributions."

It was a large-scale socialist labor emulation drive launched by the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council in June last year. Some 3 million workers and staff members of industrial, communications, urban construction, national defense, agricultural, and forestry departments took part in the campaign. [passage omitted]

At today's commendation meeting, the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council announced that it will launch

another patriotic labor emulation drive in 1990 on the theme of "ushering in the Asian Games, making first-rate achievements, and enhancing economic efficiency." [passage omitted]

At the commendation meeting today Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, called on workers and staff members in Beijing Municipality to prove with actual deeds in the new year that the working class is the leading class in our country, the most basic motive force for construction and reform, and a strong social force for maintaining stability and unity in society.

Li Ximing Attends Beijing Children's Fair

OW1901144990 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)—A week-long cultural program for school children opened at the Working People's Palace of Culture in central Beijing today.

More than 40,000 children attended the inauguration of the program, which includes puppet shows, shadow plays, electronic games and book fairs. The program is being sponsored by Beijing Children's News and other organizations.

Joining the youngsters were Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Doctors from Beijing Children's Hospital were also on hand to provide advice on nutrition, toothaches and how to ensure the healthy development of only children.

While children were having fun at the palace, tens of thousands of people were enjoying traditional foods, folk performances and flying kites at a cultural fair in Taoranting Park in south Beijing.

Similar cultural fairs will be held at other parks in the capital later this month to celebrate the Spring Festival which falls on January 27.

Inner Mongolia's Wang Praises County's Reform

SK2101095490 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 90

[Text] From 9 to 11 January, while conducting investigations and studies in Zhuozi County, Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, and Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the region, fully affirmed the county's achievements in reform.

Wang Qun said: The reform carried out by Zhuozi County over the past few years has been in conformity with the line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and has followed the socialist orientation. Therefore, the road of reform and opening should be upheld firmly.

During the investigation and study, leading Comrades Wang Qun and Liu Zuohui conscientiously listened to the reports made by the county's party and government leading comrades on the progress of the comprehensive reform and on the situation on industrial, agricultural, and livestock production over the past few years. Wang Qun and Liu Zuohui inspected the Zhuozi branch of Beijing (Hongjun) Chemical Industrial Plant, Zhuozi County Ferroalloy Plant, and Zhuozi County Cement Plant. They and went down to (Yanjianwan) Township to visit some peasant households in the mountains and old revolutionary base areas.

During the investigation and study, Comrade Wang Qun said: The people of various nationalities and the vast number of cadres in Zhuozi County have the spirit of pioneering the road of advance, despite hardship and difficulty. In viewing the achievements in reform, we see that both the economic and political situations of Zhuozi County are not bad. This is the result of the concerted efforts of the 230,000 cadres and masses of various nationalities in the county.

Wang Qun said: Zhaozi County has really made achievements in reform. Although it has gone too far in a few aspects of reform, the road of reform must be firmly followed. The party's policy concerning reform and opening will not change, and it will not do to take the road of retrogression. Without reform, there will be no hope and no way out. We should further emancipate the mind and be brave in carrying out reform and in making explorations. At the same time, we should further summarize experiences, more closely combine reform with development in line with the guidelines of the 4th and the 5th Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 5th regional party congress, and make continued efforts to conduct improvement, coordination, and enhancement. This will enable the county's reform work to proceed in an even more healthy and stable manner. We should concentrate efforts on grasping the rural work and on increasing grain production in order to make industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry develop in a coordinated manner.

Comrade Wang Qun emphatically pointed out: At present, we should regard stability as the task of top priority. We should strengthen party building, give full play to political advantages, and strengthen the unity in all fields.

Wang Qun Attends Agricultural Production Forum
SK2101080490 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Excerpts] For the last few days, principal leading comrades of the regional party committee and the regional government successively held two forums to discuss and study the issues of strengthening agriculture's role as the foundation of the economy and ensuring a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

On 16 January, regional party and government leading comrades, including Wang Qun, Qian Fenyong, Pei Yingwu, and Alataoqier, heard the reports on the arrangements for this year's agricultural work and on the major difficulties in agricultural production. These reports were delivered by responsible comrades of leagues and cities who participated in the regional agricultural work conference.

On 18 January, Comrades Wang Qun, Bu He, Pei Yingwu, Liu Zuohui, and Alataoqier held a forum attended by responsible comrades of the regional planning committee, the regional agriculture committee, the regional science and technology committee, the regional financial department, the regional commercial department, the supply department, supply and marketing cooperatives, and the petroleum industrial bureau to intensively study ways to inspire all trades and professions to support agriculture, to study and solve the practical problems in agricultural production, and to fight for attaining a bumper agricultural harvest.

Comrade Wang Qun pointed out: Despite the serious natural disasters last year, our region still recorded good results in agricultural and livestock production. This shows that we have a foundation for developing agriculture. The year 1990 is a year of crucial importance in realizing the national economic and political stability. So, ensuring a bumper agricultural harvest is the most important task in 1990. Leaders at various levels should have both determination and measures and spare no efforts to ensure a bumper agricultural harvest. All trades and professions should make concerted efforts, try every possible means to serve agricultural production, and solve the problems concerning the strains on funds, diesel oil, and chemical fertilizer. These problems should be solved urgently in order to promote agricultural production. [passage omitted]

Leading Comrades Wang Qun and Bu He stressed that instead of paying attention to and supporting agriculture in words, we should go into action to attend to and support agriculture. [passage omitted]

Leading comrades participating in the forum pointed out: Departments concerned should immediately study the problems concerning the strains on funds, goods, and materials, as set forth by personnel of leagues and cities; and work out methods for solving them, so that the grass-roots comrades will go back with satisfactory replies.

At the second forum on 18 January, responsible comrades of the regional planning committee, the supply department, and the petroleum industrial bureau held dialogues with responsible comrades of leagues and cities who had participated in the regional agricultural work conference. Through the dialogues, they worked out methods for supplying goods and materials, including diesel oil, for spring farming use.

Tianjin's Tan Attends Science, Education Meeting

SK2101080890 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin
0000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] On the morning of 18 January at a cadres' club, municipal leaders Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Liu Jinfeng, Zhang Lichang, Yang Jingheng, Wang Chenghuai, and Yu Fujing cordially held a dialogue with some well-known people on the municipal scientific and technological and educational fronts.

Tan Shaowen said: Over the past year, the workers on the municipal scientific and technological and educational fronts made outstanding achievements in promoting the construction in all spheres. So, the municipal party committee and the municipal government expressed thanks to them.

He said: Facing the economic difficulties, the people on these fronts should suggest and think of ways to tide over the difficulties, and strive to further make a breakthrough in the scientific and technological and educational undertakings and to upgrade their work to a new level.

Nie Bichu said: Tianjin's prosperity depends on science and technology and education. From now on, the municipal government will try every possible means to encourage the comrades on these fronts to bring their functions and ability into play and [words indistinct].

Some well-known people on the scientific and technological and educational fronts, and some young, middle-aged, and old intellectuals, including (Shi Shaoji), (Wu Daren), and (He Binglin), were present.

Northeast Region**Sun Weiben Visits Disaster-Stricken Township**

SK2001054990 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Text] On 17 and 18 January, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, traveled to (Dongxing) Township, the most seriously disaster-afflicted area in Mingshui County, to express sympathy and solicitude for poverty-stricken households, and to discuss with cadres of the county and the township the measures for aiding the poor.

It has been learned that the 79 departments and bureaus under the jurisdiction of the provincial government have contributed some 146,000 yuan, 34,600 pieces of cloth, and 350,000 jin of grain coupons to disaster-stricken peasant households in Mingshui County; and, at the same time, sent 2,700 jin of pork and 11,750 jin of flour to the three seriously affected villages which, it was estimated, have no dumplings to eat during Spring Festival.

Specialists Hold Spring Festival Soiree

SK2001054290 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jan 90

[Excerpt] The Heilongjiang Provincial Spring Festival soiree for specialists was held at Harbin's (Beifang) Theater on the morning of 19 January. Principal leading comrades of the province's five major organs issued certificates to 50 state-grade young and middle-aged specialists who have made outstanding achievements. The soiree called on all people in the province to respect knowledge, and give full play to the role of intellectuals.

This soiree was cosponsored by the Organizational Department of the provincial party committee, the provincial Education Commission, the provincial Science and Technology Commission, the provincial Personnel Department, the provincial scientific advisory commission, and the provincial science and technology association. State- and some provincial-grade scientists and specialists who have made outstanding achievements, excellent educational workers, representatives of veteran, middle-aged, and young scientific workers, and all comrades of the provincial scientific advisory commission happily met under the same roof to greet Spring Festival.

Amid a lively melody, leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Haiyan, Chen Yunlin, Qi Guiyuan, Ma Guoliang, Meng Qingxiang, and He Shoulun, issued certificates to (Ba Denian), (Ma Jun), and 48 other state-grade young and middle-aged specialists who have made outstanding achievements; and presented books to 49 specialists who were selected by the issue No 2 of the book "Heilongjiang's Scientific and Technological Heroes." Wang Haiyan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government. [passage omitted]

He Zhukang Attends Gathering for Veteran Cadres

SK2101081090 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] On the morning of 18 January, the provincial advisory commission held a spring festival gathering for retired veteran comrades at and above the deputy provincial level as well as new and old members of the advisory commission. Provincial leaders He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Huo Mingguang, Liu Yunzhao, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Li Deming and Gao Yan happily gathered together with the veteran comrades to extend greetings to one another.

Comrade Zhang Fengqi, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, presided over the gathering. On behalf of the provincial advisory commission, he

extended spring festival greetings to the veteran comrades, wishing them a happy new year, a healthy and long life, and a happy family.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, people's congress, government, committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and discipline inspection commission, Comrades He Zhukang and Wang Zhongyu extended spring festival greetings to the veteran comrades present at the gathering. They said: In the past year, our province fulfilled its various tasks thanks to the support of veteran comrades. However, like elsewhere in the country, our province is confronted with a rigorous situation and very arduous tasks. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as its nucleus, and with the support of the veteran comrades of our province, we are determined to advance despite difficulties, overcome the difficulties, and win a new victory. We hope that in the new year, veteran comrades will continue to show concern for and support the work of the province.

The gathering proceeded in a simple but warm atmosphere with only tea served. The participating veteran comrades also joined various recreational activities.

He Zhukang at Commendation for Model Rural Women

SK2101045290 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] On 18 January, the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government sponsored a commendation meeting in the city of Changchun in honor of the advanced units and in honor of women who had emerged in the emulation drive of studying cultural knowledge and technology and of saving energy resources and curtailing expenses or in making contributions to the drive.

Attending the commendation meeting were leading comrades from the provincial level organs, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Cui Lin, Gao Wen, and Hui Liangyu.

(?Since the spring in 1989), our province has launched an emulation drive among rural areas on studying cultural knowledge and technologies and on saving energy resources and curtailing expenses. There were more than 3 million rural women across the province who joined in the emulation drive.

During the commendation meeting yesterday, the provincial People's Government commended 20 women who had been outstanding in the drive of studying cultural knowledge and technologies and of saving energy resources and curtailing expenses, more than 500 crackerjacks, including (Wang Zhongnan); and 20 advanced units which had emerged in rendering service for the drive, including the coordination group of rural women in Tonghua city, which was outstanding in the drive launched by the city, and the agricultural work team under the Changchun city party committee. The

provincial women's federation also conferred 20 model women, including (Gong Qinglian), with the title of 3-March red banner bearer.

During the commendation meeting, Hui Liangyu, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government. After fully acknowledging the outstanding achievements scored by the broad masses of rural women across the province in the drive to study cultural knowledge and technologies and to save energy resources and curtail expenses, Hui Liangyu pointed out that in 1990, the broad masses of rural women across the province should, according to the central task of practicing economy, closely, continuously, and deeply wage the emulation drive of studying cultural knowledge and technology and of saving energy resources and curtailing expenses and enable the drive to be carried out with great strength, practical results, and with new breakthroughs by stressing priority areas.

Quan Shuren Visits Old Lei Feng Regiment

SK2001082990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 January, despite the cold weather, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, led a group of provincial and Fushun City personnel to visit all commanders and fighters of the regiment where Lei Feng served during his lifetime.

When the group arrived at the place where Lei Feng's regiment is stationed at 1400, they were warmly welcomed by Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Yang Guoping, deputy chief of staff of the region; and commanders and fighters of the regiment.

At the welcome ceremony, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended festive greetings and cordial regards to commanders and fighters of the regiment on behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, and some 38 million people of various nationalities across the province.

Quan Shuren said: Lei Feng was a member of the Liaoning industrial army as well as a fighter of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units stationed in Liaoning. So, Liaoning was the second hometown of Lei Feng as well as the birthplace of the campaign of learning from Lei Feng. The people in Liaoning feel honored and take incomparable pride in having such a great communist fighter as Lei Feng. In the past years, the spirit of Lei Feng has produced countless results in Liaoning and the spirit has become [words indistinct].

Quan Shuren said: Over the past 20 years, particularly in the new historical age, the regiment of Lei Feng has deeply and constantly launched the campaign of learning from Comrade Lei Feng. Through launching the campaign, not only the PLA construction in all spheres has forcefully been promoted and a group of Lei Feng-type

revolutionary soldiers has emerged, but also the glorious PLA traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people have been carried forward and the construction of the two civilizations have been developed. Practices showed that the regiment of Lei Feng is worthy of the Lei Feng-type unit as well as a successor to Lei Feng.

[Words indistinct] urged in his speech: The regiment where Lei Feng served during his lifetime should always hold high the banner of Lei Feng spirit, deeply launch the campaign of learning from Lei Feng, add a new illustrious chapter with an image of new persons of the new generation to the annals of the regiment, and have the spirit of Lei Feng handed down from generation to generation and [words indistinct].

Accompanied by Commander Liu Jingsong, leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, visited the Lei Feng Museum and called on commanders and fighters of the company and the squad where Lei Feng served during his lifetime.

At the squad, leading comrades, including Quan Shuren, encouraged the fighters to carry on the spirit of Lei Feng and to make new contributions to building the two civilizations.

The visiting group was composed of leaders of the province and Fushun City, including Chen Suzhi, Zuo Kun, Wang Chonglu, Liu Zhenhua, and (Sun Zhaomin).

LIAOWANG on Relations, Direct Exchanges

HK0401082590 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 52, 25 Dec 89 p 1

["Letter From Beijing" by Bao Xin (7637 0207): "Promote Direct, Two-Way and Equal 'Three Communications'"]

[Text]

17 December 1989

My dear friend:

Again, it is New Year's eve. Looking back at 1989, the world finds itself experiencing new disturbances and splitting up, and against this complicated background comes changes in relations across the Taiwan strait; there has been some progress in the exchanges across the strait this year, and yet, compared with the previous 2 years, such exchanges fall short of expectation.

Not long ago, the mass media here announced two figures: As of October 1989, there were about 460,000 occasions when people from Taiwan had come to the mainland for gathering with relatives, sightseeing, business, and investment; the figure surpasses the total of 450,000 occasions of Taiwan compatriots coming to the mainland for the whole year in 1988. It is estimated that entrepot trade across the strait in 1989 will involve more than \$3 billion, surpassing the \$2.7 billion for last year. These two figures indicate that the development of relations across the strait is the inevitable trend of the overall situation, and is the common wish of the people.

In 1989, although the mainland experienced the "4 June" storm, it repeatedly stressed that there will be no change in the policy on peaceful reunification and on "one country, two systems," and worked very hard to promote the "three communications" across the strait. In order to promote a healthy development of exchanges across the strait into a two-way, direct and equal orientation, the mainland made some regulations on the coming and going of personnel from across the strait and on various kinds of exchanges. For example, the mainland announced regulations concerning Taiwan reporters coming to the mainland for interviews as well as the list of companies which conduct import trade with Taiwan. A great number of facts proves that in the mutual relations across the strait, the policies made by the mainland are sincere, enthusiastic, and show initiative. Even shortly after the "4 June" storm, on 20 June, the State Council approved Fujian's Xiamen Special Economic Zone, Xiamen's Xinglin and Haicang districts, and the undeveloped portions of Fujian Economic and Technological Development Zone as the investment zone for Taiwan businessmen. At present, this investment zone has completed its planning duty and is actively carrying out various tasks, preparing to receive the Taiwan businessmen who come for inspection.

Regrettably, in the matters of relations across the strait, the Taiwan authorities still insist on the policy on

"differentiated treatment for official levels and the civilian level." In 1989, as they continue to insist on the anticommunist stance and on refusal to peaceful reunification, they also stepped up political penetration into the mainland, expressing their extraordinary "craze." In particular, after the occurrence of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, they wrongly judged the situation and used the chance to stir up on the island the anticommunist tides, which have rarely been seen in recent years, seriously jeopardizing the harmonious atmosphere, which does not come easy. Looking at this, the people in Taiwan will resist; so will its public opinion.

Of course, under internal and external pressure, the Taiwan authorities must continue to adopt some relaxing measures in 1989. For example, they must allow athletic groups to come to the mainland to take part in games; permit teachers, grass-roots civil servants, and personnel from state-run businesses to visit relatives in the mainland; allow people across the strait to communicate by post and telephone; allow Taiwan reporters to conduct interviews in the mainland; agree to direct transfer of luggage on Taiwan planes to mainland planes in Hong Kong; expand kinship of mainland personnel visiting sick relatives in Taiwan or participating in memorial service to include nephews and daughters-in-law; and lower the age of mainland personnel resettling in Taiwan from 75 to 70.

The people here think that although the Taiwan authorities continue to maintain the relaxing trend of relations across the strait, the pace is too slow and the measures are timid, far from satisfying the demands for two-way, direct and equal exchanges by the people across the strait. These relaxing measures clearly show the Taiwan authorities' avoidance of the important problems and their dwelling on the trivial ones; on the major and urgent problem of direct commerce and investment, not only is there no progress, but there is also the trend of regression. For example, in the draft of the "Temporary Ordinance on Relations Between the People Across the Strait" adopted by the Taiwan "Executive Branch Mainland Work Report," there is a clear order prohibiting Taiwan manufacturers from engaging in direct trade and investment activities with the mainland. The Taiwan "Ministry of Finance" repeatedly stressed that it prohibited Taiwan banks from establishing contacts or foreign exchange relations with mainland banks, as well as curbed the letters of credits sent to the mainland from Taiwan or handled them in different way.

The unbalanced measures of "relaxing visits to the mainland but limiting visits to Taiwan" and "allowing more visits to the mainland but fewer visits to Taiwan" adopted by the Taiwan authorities in the exchanges across the strait are neither fair nor reasonable. Up to now, the mainland has received 900,000 occasions of visits by Taiwan people who come to visit relatives or do business, whereas people from the mainland going to Taiwan for visits to their relatives and for memorial services numbered 2,000 only. In recent years, the

number of Taiwan reporters entering the mainland for interviews is estimated to be 400 occasions; among them, some covered the important meetings held in the mainland, and some travelled to every area of concern for the country for interviews; however, not a single reporter from the mainland has so far entered Taiwan for interviews. In recent years, thousands of Taiwan industrialist and businessmen came to the mainland for trade talks and inspections; however, the people in mainland economic, trade, industrial, and business circles who have established economic and trade relations with Taiwan have no way of going to Taiwan for inspections, as is the world's practice. Taiwan's athletic teams can go to the mainland to participate in international competitions, but mainland athletes cannot go to Taiwan to take part in games. Can we say that all these situations are reasonable? I do not know why the Taiwan authorities are so threatened by equal exchanges across the strait! Many learned persons pointed out that this unbalanced condition will jeopardize the legitimate rights of the people across the strait, and will cause unfavorable effects to the situation on the island. Recently, the forces for "Taiwan independence" on the island are booming, and the rampant activities of the "Taiwan independence" elements are the negative consequences resulting from the Taiwan authorities' insistence on anticommunism and refusal to peaceful reunification, as well as from their practices of the "three nos" policy, and the "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" policy.

Since the New Year's day of 1979, when the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued the "Letter to Taiwan Compatriots," 11 years has elapsed, and the relations across the strait began to become warm and eased; this is the result of the common effort made by the people across the strait. Now the decade of 1990's is approaching, and people have reasons to hope that in the last 10 years of the 20th century, relations across the strait will improve by further communication, leading to dialogues and reunification eventually. At present, we must promote a two-way, direct and equal orientation for development of exchange across the strait. The Taiwan authorities should judge the situation, abandon selfish interests, consider national interests first, and do something for the great undertaking in reunification of the country. I remain, Yours truly, Bao Xin

XINHUA Roundup Reviews Relations in 1989

OW1101063590 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0039 GMT 9 Jan 90

["Roundup" by reporter Li Zehong (2621 2344 4767): "Treading a Rough and Tortuous Path—A Review of the Relations Across the Strait Over the Past Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)—Looking back at the relations between the two sides of the strait in 1989, we can see that the wish of people on either side for direct contact and "three exchanges" is getting stronger and that non-governmental contacts are becoming more active. Bowing to strong pressure from both on and off

the island, the Taiwan authorities have been forced to make some concessions and readjustments in their policy governing exchanges between the two sides of the strait. Nevertheless, their attitude is still one of resistance. They insist upon the "three no's" policy, thus adding twists and unpredictability to exchanges across the strait.

However, on the whole, it is fair to say that the relations between the two sides of the strait have managed to grow, despite a rough and tortuous path over the past year.

Last May, in a spectacular scene, a hundred or more fishing boats from Taiwan sailed directly to the mainland to escort the statue back of the Mazu goddess, who is worshipped both in Taiwan and on the mainland, to the goddess' original temple in Meizhouwan, Fujian Province. This trip broke for the first time Taiwan's ban on "no exchange of air and shipping services." This act by Taiwanese fishermen accorded with the will of the people and the general trend of events.

Last year provided some noteworthy changes in bilateral relations. The Taiwan authorities sent a delegation led by "Finance Minister" Shirley Kuo to attend the 22d annual conference of the Asian Development Bank [ADB]. This was the first time in 40 years that Taiwan had dispatched high-ranking officials to the mainland. Even though Taiwan explained that the delegation led by Shirley Kuo was attending the conference as an ADB council member and therefore did not counter the "three no's" policy, the fact remains that the trip amounted to Taiwan's self-denial of the "no contacts" claim.

The distance between the two sides of the strait was further shortened last June when Taiwan lifted the ban on indirect telephone calls and direct mail service to and from Mainland China. The purpose for Taiwan's lifting of the ban on exchange of mail service without making direct contact with the mainland was to make political infiltrations into the Chinese mainland. Among the mail from Taiwan, one can often find articles of "psychological warfare" aimed at spreading anticommunist propaganda. However, the exchange of mail services was realized between the two sides. Now, when mailing letters to their mainland relatives, Taiwan residents just need to put down the recipients' names and addresses on the envelopes. They do not have to mail them through the Red Cross Society in Taiwan. According to the incomplete statistics compiled for the January-November period of last year alone, the Chinese mainland sent more than 6.9 million letters to Taiwan and received over 3.85 million letters from Taiwan. The total letters exchanged amounted to over 2 million more than in 1988.

A new chapter was added to the across-the-strait sports history. The Olympic Committees on both sides announced at the same time on 7 April that Taiwan's athletic delegation will attend international meets on the mainland, using the name of "China, Taipei." Taiwan's

youth gymnastics delegation was the first to initiate the sports exchange following the announcement. It arrived on the mainland on 17 April to attend the Asian Youth Gymnastics Championship. After that, Taiwan's judo, table tennis, basketball, sailing, archery, fencing, tennis, volleyball, skating, badminton, and weight-lifting delegations came one after another throughout the whole year to the compete on the mainland. However, to the regret of the sports circles on both sides, Taiwan's policy prevented the exchange from being two-way. So far, the mainland gymnastics, swimming, badminton, and table tennis players and coaches who had been invited by Taiwan's counterparts are still unable to go to Taiwan.

Yielding to pressure from both on and off the island, the Taiwan authorities somewhat relaxed the restrictions on the exchange of visits last year. Despite the fact that most of the regulations still approved only one-way visits, the gate for visits to sick relatives from and to the mainland was slightly opened. According to statistics, in 1989, over 3,100 mainlanders visited relatives or attended funerals in Taiwan, in addition to a very small number of people who went to Taiwan for academic or sports exchanges. On the other hand, a total of 500,000 Taiwanese went to the mainland for family reunions or sightseeing in 1989, an increase of 100,000 over the 1988 figure. The major reason for Taiwan compatriots returning to the mainland also shifted from visiting relatives to inspecting the investment environment and doing business.

For all the restrictions imposed by the Taiwan authorities, the two-way trade grew considerably last year and is still going strong. The estimated volume of trade between the two sides for the whole of 1989 stands at \$3.2 billion, a growth of 18.5 percent from the \$2.7 billion of 1988. Because of the Chinese mainland's open door policy and preferential treatment, in the first 10 months of last year alone, Taiwan compatriots invested a total of \$500 million and obtained approval for over 340 investment projects in south Fujian. Last year some big enterprises also began investing in and proposing large-scale business deals to the mainland. In addition, instead of doing business with and investing in the mainland "individually and quietly" as they did in the past, Taiwan businessmen now come in groups and make no secret about it.

Nevertheless, the Taiwan authorities still cling to a "one-way, topical, steady, and gradual" policy and put up numerous roadblocks. Not long ago, figures from the industrial and business circles, experts, and scholars from both sides formed the Mainland Across-the-Strait Economic and Trade Coordination Committee and the Taiwan Across-the-Strait Commercial Coordination Committee. These committees helped resolve problems in trade and economic contacts between the two sides of the strait in a coordinated and timely way. The two committees held their first meeting in Hong Kong on 16

December. The Kuomintang's Central Committee punished Zhang Pingzhao, chairman of the Taiwan Across-the-Strait Commercial Coordination Committee, by suspending his party rights for 1 year.

Cultural exchanges between the two sides developed even more rapidly last year, with their range and level higher and broader than ever. Cultural exchanges expanded to the fields of literature, education, news, publication, science and technology, medical science, painting and calligraphy, music, folk arts, film, and television. Last year, during the ADB annual convention, nearly 100 Taiwan reporters came to Beijing to cover the news. All three Taiwan television networks have sent film crews to the mainland for movies or some mainland scenes. A number of mainland films and television programs, including soap operas and variety shows, are shown in Taiwan. Last year, an exhibition of works by noted mainland painters, including Fan Zeng and some young painters, took place in Taiwan, the first of its kind. People from various circles on both sides also jointly held concerts, academic exchanges and research seminars, and other activities.

Although the Taiwan authorities have somewhat eased the regulations governing the relations between the two sides over the past year, the basic obstacles are still there. It is especially so after last year's turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion, during which the Taiwan authorities played some tricks on the relations between the two sides of the strait and even engaged in a campaign of demagogic propaganda. This is attributable to the Taiwan authorities' adherence to a position of anticommunism and refusal to talk peace, a position which grossly contradicts the wishes of people on both sides. In the new year, the pace of non-governmental exchanges between the two sides of the strait is bound to further quicken, which is a wish shared by the people both on the mainland and on Taiwan.

Democratic Front Representative Visits Island

*OW1901192690 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1146 GMT 19 Jan 90*

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA)—According to a press report from Taiwan, the reactionary organization the "Front for a Democratic China" recently sent a representative to Taiwan to raise anticommunist funds with the help of the Taiwan authorities and to set up a branch office there.

The report said: Wan Runnan, a rebel fugitive from the mainland, went to Taiwan to "raise funds" in the capacity of secretary general of the "Democratic Front." He distributed greetings cards here and there as soon as he arrived in Taiwan. In the cards an address was printed with a note saying that donations will be accepted. The "Democratic Front" also announced its plan to set up a so-called "society to promote democracy on the mainland" in Taiwan, hoping to obtain "manpower, financial resources, and ideological support" from Taiwan. A few

"legislators donated" 1 million yuan of Taiwan dollars, encouraged by the Taiwan authorities.

According the report, in the past month the Taiwan authorities have gone out of their way to enlist rebel fugitives from the mainland to carry out activities in Taiwan. During their stay in Taiwan, Hsu Ping and Wan Runnan, leaders of the reactionary organizations the "Federation for a Democratic China" and the "Front for a Democratic China," were "received" by high-ranking

Kuomintang [KMT] officials. The KMT Overseas Affairs Work Committee organized a special forum to discuss ways to "support" the anticommunist activities of these rebel fugitives. The KMT authorities also decided to set up a special organ invested with the responsibility to link up with and help the so-called overseas "democratic movement personnel and groups from the mainland" in an attempt to "reach a consensus and take unified action to strengthen the overseas anti-communist forces."

Further on GATT Membership Application

International Response 'Favorable'

OW0501175590 Taipei CNA in English
1616 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 5 (CNA)—The Republic of China Government has received a favorable response from foreign countries after it announced application to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Thursday, Vice Economics Minister Wang Chien-shien said Friday.

The ROC has applied to join the international trade organization in the name of "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu Customs Territory" in an attempt to minimize "unnecessary disturbances," an apparent reference to possible opposition from Communist China, Wang said.

Vice Minister Wang told reporters the move was positively received by a number of foreign countries, but he did not elaborate.

Wang stressed, however, that applying for GATT membership in the name of a customs territory was a "particular case" that might not be applicable to other cases. The ROC will not use it as a model in applying to join other international economic and trade organizations, he added.

In an apparent effort to clarify possible problems about the new name, a well-placed Foreign Ministry official told reporters that the name was adopted in view of GATT's special regulations and characteristics.

"It has nothing to do with the problem of national sovereignty," he stressed.

The official added that the name also reflects the fact that the ROC Government maintains effective control of Taiwan, Penghu (the Pescadores), and Kinmen and Matsu, two islands off the southeast coast of the China mainland.

According to the official familiar with the application process, the ROC was the first to apply to join GATT in the name of a customs territory, a procedure provided for in Article 33 of the GATT Charter.

The government has worked for years to join the powerful trade body but the pace has been quickened since May 1988 when a task force was formed to study the application process and to resolve the name problem, a ranking trade official said.

The government has decided to submit the application because it believed the time was ripe for the ROC, the world's 13th biggest trading country, to become a contracting party to the Geneva-based organization, he added.

Taipei hopes to be admitted to the GATT as soon as possible but this will be decided by its members.

According to GATT regulations, new applicant must be endorsed by two thirds of its members before being granted membership. The organization has 98 members now.

According to officials with the Foreign and Economics Ministries, the ROC Government has made great efforts to win support from major industrial countries, such as the United States, Japan and European countries, as well as from developing countries.

U.S. Support Sought

OW0501060690 Taipei CNA in English 0317 GMT
5 Jan 90

[Text] Washington, Jan. 4 (CNA)—Officials of the Republic of China [ROC] stationed in the United States have started working to seek U.S. support for ROC's membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), said a ranking official of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs Thursday.

He said ROC officials working abroad have been instructed to seek support from the U.S., Japan and other GATT contracting parties for the ROC membership in the GATT.

The State Department expressed support for ROC's membership in the GATT in principle, saying, "Given Taiwan's importance in the global trading system, we look forward to the eventual inclusion of Taiwan on appropriate terms of membership in the GATT."

A State Department comment said the U.S., After making a careful study of ROC's application, will closely consult other GATT contracting parties as to the next step in the process of considering ROC's membership in the GATT.

U.S. statement also said that any action regarding GATT membership must be based on a collective decision. By GATT rules, the ROC application for a GATT membership has to be first approved by all members of the GATT Board of Directors.

Asked what would be the U.S. position in consideration of Taiwan's application for membership in the GATT, an official of the U.S. trade representative [USTR] in charge of affairs for Asia and the Pacific said the U.S. and other GATT contracting parties will carefully consider Taiwan's application once it is put into the agenda of the GATT Board of Directors.

The USTR, representing the U.S. Government, is playing an important role in the GATT Uruguay round negotiations for establishment of free and fair system in the international trade.

In a U.S. trade policy report submitted recently to the GATT, the USTR, which provided basic information in preparing the report, has emphasized the importance of trading relations between the U.S. and Taiwan.

The report noted that while the U.S. represents 30 percent of global output and 22 percent of world trade, market shares of U.S. merchandise exports to and imports from ROC grew to 3.8 percent and 5.7 percent in 1988 respectively.

The ROC Government will have to submit a memorandum on foreign trade, a report on its trade policy and practices, to the GATT Secretariat.

A GATT working party will be formed to study the ROC's report of its foreign trade policy and practices before the ROC begins to negotiate with interested GATT contracting parties.

U.S. Silence Noted

OW1001041990 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 10 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 10 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will seek support for its entry application to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) even though the United States has so far remained silent on the issue, a ranking official said Tuesday.

Vice Economics Minister Wang Chien-shien told reporters that as far as he knew Washington was still studying the case about ROC application to join the powerful international trade body.

Since Taipei announced its intention to become a GATT contracting party last week, the U.S. Administration has not spoken publicly on the issue although some American officials have reacted favorably to the move.

Wang said the ROC government had decided to formally apply for GATT membership on Jan. 1 because it felt the time ripe for the world's 13th largest trading country to play a role in the trade organization.

Economics Minister Chen Li-an had discussed the issue with a number of foreign officials during his recent visits abroad, the vice minister disclosed.

Commentary Supports Application

OW1401153090 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 11 Jan 90

[Station commentary: ROC Applies to GATT]

[Text] In a move commensurate with her rising importance in international economic affairs, the Republic of China [ROC] on Taiwan has submitted an application to re-enter GATT, or the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. The ROC left GATT in 1971, the year it also left the United Nations. Both moves were forced by the emergence of the communist China into world organizations.

Economic and trade officials in Taiwan said that the main reason for re-entering GATT is to help protect Taiwan's trade interests in international disputes. Under

GATT, the ROC on Taiwan will be able to demand equal rights in trade talks with GATT members.

To avoid conflicts with Peking over names, the ROC has applied to GATT as an independent customs territory, under the name "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu." Those are the islands currently under the ROC's control. Shortly after ROC officials announced the formal application, U.S. State and Commerce department officials said they would support it, in view of Taiwan's importance in global trade affairs.

Today, the Republic of China on Taiwan is the world's 11th largest trading nation, and the 12th richest in terms of per capita incomes. With an island economy similar to Japan's, Taiwan is well suited, if not predestined, to be a strong trader. Although exports have long been the island's bloodline, services and import-driven growth is now taking hold, making Taiwan a Mecca for foreign goods.

ROC officials hope that GATT membership will also bring other downstream conveniences, such as the means to contact and re-enter other important world economic bodies. The ROC on Taiwan was similarly asked to leave the International Monetary Fund, or IMF, and the World Bank, but now hopes to regain membership in both these important world bodies.

Communist China has said it will obstruct any application from Taipei that seeks to use the correct national name, Republic of China. Since Taipei has avoided this issue, it is not yet known how Peking will react to the application. Peking is also considering applying to GATT, and has tried to rally opposition to Taipei's admission.

But Taipei's application comes at a time when the Western democracies have posted sanctions against communist China, for human rights abuses. It could be that U.S. support for Taipei's admission will snowball in the current anti-Peking environment in international affairs.

That aside, GATT members should take into consideration the most important aspect in this case: The importance of Taiwan to the world economy. How is it possible that any economic organization would exclude the membership of the world's 11th largest trader and 12th richest economy? Is the politics of placating the bankrupt Chinese communist regime worth that much to GATT members?

Absolutely not. And that is why the Republic of China on Taiwan should be sitting pretty with her application to GATT. Taipei is ready and roaring to assume higher responsibilities in world economic affairs, commensurate with her economic clout.

Government To Consider Farmers in Trade Decisions

OW2201045190 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT
22 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 22 (CNA)—The Government of the Republic of China [ROC] will always consider farmers' interests when confronting increasing United States' pressures to import agricultural products, a ranking official said last Saturday.

The official with the cabinet task force charged with balancing trade between the Republic of China and the U.S. said the Government would "cautiously" deal with the trade imbalance issue.

Farmers in most countries are members of "weak groups," so agricultural trade is usually not governed by the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the official pointed out.

Acting to protect farmers' interests will not affect the ROC's application to join GATT, said the official who asked not to be identified.

Foreign wire services have reported that the U.S. Department of Agriculture had placed the ROC at the top of its list of the "ten markets with the most potential" for U.S. farm produce.

The high consumer potential makes the ROC a good target for the exports of U.S. farm products, the official said.

But a major part of ROC farming is no longer economical, thus forcing farmers into the "relatively weak group," he added.

While trying to protect local farmers' interests, he stressed, the Government should also gradually lower protection for those items whose development potential is limited.

Farm Purchases Against GATT Rules Admitted

OW0201074490 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 1 Jan 90

[Text] Agriculture Council Chairman Yu Yu-hsin said last week that the government's current purchase of locally produced agricultural products at guaranteed prices is against the principle of General Agreement on Tariff and Trade [GATT].

Yu said that the present practice is not only violating the principle of GATT, it also is very costly for the government to purchase agricultural products at guaranteed prices, which has the effect of encouraging farmers to increase their production.

Yu said that the council is considering offering price difference subsidies to farmers when market prices are lower than the council's targeted prices as an alternative to the present measure. Yu said that the plan will help to reduce the government's cost and trade barriers.

Foreign Trade Board Announces Liberalization

OW0401121490 Taipei CNA in English 1120 GMT
4 Jan 90

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 4 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) of the Republic of China [ROC] has decided to accelerate liberalization of Taiwan's import and export controls in order to comply with the rules and spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Among the 8,962 commodities classified by the ROC Inspectorate General of Customs, 8,715 are now permitted to be imported into Taiwan.

The BOFT has designated a new timetable for import liberalization following consultations with other related government agencies. The removal of import restrictions (which consist of forms, special permits, procurement areas, etc.) for selected products and respective schedules includes:

- Turkey meat and whole ducks, Sep 1, 1990.
- Fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted, brine, and smoked cuttle fish, 1991.
- Sixteen categories of stainless products, 1991.
- Unbaked coffee, 1992.
- Seventeen categories of fishery products, including octopus, and saury, 1993.
- Radial car tires, 1993.

For export restrictions, the board has already reduced the number of items subject to export control to 167, or 1.86 percent of all export products.

The board relaxed export controls on 346 items, including gold bullion, gold coins, cosmetics, wine, sugar, medicine, radioactive materials and coal during the second half of last year. By the end of 1989, 5,995 items, or 66.89 percent of all export items, could be shipped abroad without having to apply for permits.

A total of 2,661 items, or 29.69 percent, could be exported with permits issued by authorized banks. Only 134 items, or 1.5 percent, needed export permits issued by the BOFT.

Agriculture Chief Arrives in South Africa

OW2001133490 Taipei CNA in English 1157 GMT
20 Jan 90

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan. 20 (CNA)—Chairman of the Council of Agriculture of the Republic of China Dr. Yu Yu-hsien and his wife, accompanied by four senior officials of the council, arrived in Johannesburg Saturday for visits to South African and Swaziland.

Dr. Yu said upon his arrival that the purpose of the visit to South Africa is to promote cooperation of agricultural technologies and research between the two countries.

He said that during his visit here, he will sign agreements on the arrangement for exchange of plant materials and

on arrangement for progressed contacts and cooperation between agricultural scientists and institutions with his South African counterpart.

South African Minister of Agriculture J. de Villiers, who greeted Dr. Yu and his party at the airport, said that the ROC has a very high productive society and South Africa can learn a lot from it, especially on the small farm and agricultural research.

Dr. Yu and his party will visit South African senior officials and parliamentarians, tour agricultural research institutes and a deep-sea fishery supply depot and other agricultural establishments, and will also pay a courtesy call on South African State President F.W. de Klerk in Cape Town.

They will proceed to Swaziland on Feb. 1 for a week-long visit before returning to Taipei.

Hong Kong

Deliberations Begin in Basic Law Session

Ji Pengfei Presides

OW2201132990 Beijing XINHUA in English
1311 GMT 22 Jan 90

[Text] Guangzhou January 22 (XINHUA)—An enlarged meeting of chief members of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee opened a three-day session here today to discuss revisions of the Basic Law draft.

The session, presided over by committee Chairman Ji Pengfei, is scheduled to examine reports submitted by the drafting committee's five subcommittees which, after an extensive soliciting of opinions in Hong Kong and on the mainland, had further revised the draft of the Basic Law.

Also, the session will study preparations for the ninth plenary meeting of the drafting committee and discuss a report on revised designs of the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's (SAR) flag and emblem, which is submitted by the selection committee for the SAR's flag and emblem.

Earlier, a meeting of the subcommittee dealing with the SAR's political structure, passed a formula which draws on various formulae in Hong Kong designed for the region's future political structure.

Two Magazines Banned

HK1501024790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Jan 90 p 1

[By Ma Miu-wah]

[Text] China has banned two Hong Kong news magazines from sending reporters to Guangzhou this week to cover a crucial Basic Law drafters' meeting.

The two magazines, the PAI SHING fortnightly and the CONTEMPORARY weekly, were allowed to cover Basic Law meetings last month.

CONTEMPORARY was founded by people who quit the pro-China daily WEN WEI PO after Beijing resumed control of its policies in the wake of the June 4 crackdown.

PAI SHING is an outspoken magazine recognised as having good sources inside China.

They have been told they cannot attend the Basic Law Drafting Committee political subgroup meeting starting on Wednesday.

The meeting, which will finalise the post-1997 political blueprint for Hong Kong, has attracted intense media interest.

PAI SHING chief editor Mr Hu Chu-jen, said he suspected the move was a sign that the communist leaders wanted to flex their muscles in controlling the local media.

He said he suspected the ban on this magazine could be related to the "critical" manner the magazine had reported the previous Basic Law meetings, although other periodicals that had been even more critical were not banned.

Representatives of CONTEMPORARY declined to comment.

But both magazines claimed that they had observed the newly introduced seven-point regulations decreed by the State Council, which require the local press to apply for any assignment on the mainland 15 days in advance.

The magazines are believed to have been told of the ban just two days ago by a staff member of the XINHUA News Agency.

The staff member was quoted as saying that the ban represented "decisions by relevant authorities".

A similar publication, the HONG KONG HERALD, has gained permission to send two reporters.

International Human Rights Group Visits

Condemns SRV Refugee Camps

HK1101023590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 11 Jan 90 p 3

[By Denise Wong]

[Text] An international human rights group yesterday denounced Hong Kong for keeping Vietnamese in "concentration camp" conditions and forcibly repatriating boat people.

The Women's Commission on Refugee Women and Children urged the Government to open the camps, improve the environment and services for the boat people and treat them as humans rather than prisoners.

Mr. Hui Yin-fat, a member of the Omelco [Office of Member of Executive and Legislative Council] security panel, accused the group of ignorance.

"We practised an open-camp policy for eight years until 1982. But we found the Vietnamese had an adaptation problem and disturbed the local community. Added to that, an open-camp policy would only attract another influx," Mr Hui said.

He admitted the present situation was not ideal. But human rights groups should help solve the problem by pressing other countries to accept more Vietnamese rather than criticising Hong Kong, he said.

Ms Patricia Derian, co-chairman of the commission, said the international community, including Britain, had abandoned Hong Kong over the boat people problem.

The delegation from the U.S.-based commission visited six detention centres after arriving on Saturday.

Norwegian actress Liv Ullman, a UNICEF ambassador-at-large who led the delegation, said the Vietnamese were an international problem.

"I do not know a single country that has done enough. But I do know some poor countries have a record of never pushing away refugees. They have shown greater humanity than my country and your country," said Ms Ullman.

Ms Susan Forbes Martin, a commission member, said the Government should open up the camps, or at least eliminate the stress of detention by giving dignity, privacy and normal family life back to the Vietnamese.

The group also urged the Government to put more money into relieving overcrowding, improving sanitary conditions and preventing disease.

Complains About Treatment

HK0701030490 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 7 Jan 90
pp 1, 2

[By Kathy Griffin]

[Text] A United States-based refugee concern group, in Hong Kong to investigate conditions for Vietnamese women and children, has been denied permission to visit Sek Kong detention centre—described as one of the least safe for women.

The delegation from the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children—co-chaired by UNICEF ambassador-at-large, actress Liv Ullman—arrived yesterday for a week-long tour of Vietnamese camps.

Five of the seven-member delegation yesterday went to Hei Ling Chau and Chi Ma Wan camps, and were scheduled to visit six other camps, including Sek Kong on Thursday, until the Government changed its mind last week.

"The police have advised that tension is high at Sek Kong camp. It is suggested to revise the programme for Thursday," a Government spokesman said.

"Alternative arrangements are being worked out."

Furthermore, the Governor, Sir David Wilson, has refused to meet the group, citing a busy schedule.

The news came as a "surprise and terrible disappointment" to Ms Ullman, who arrived last night.

"I am going from here to the United States to explain our findings to the State Department and do big (television) news shows. I'm a little disturbed to have to say the

Governor refused to meet our delegation, which is here to get all opinions," she said.

She also said the new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg, had asked her to brief him on her visit.

Ms Ullman says her group "is not just a thrown-together sewing circle", but includes former officials such as the former U.S. assistant secretary of state for humanitarian affairs and co-chairperson of the delegation, Ms Pat Derian, and the programme director for the influential Refugee Policy Group, Ms Susan Forbes Martin.

Ms Derian said they hoped they could still meet Sir David, and they were undeterred by the Government's statement on Sek Kong. She said they would go to the camp anyway as no firm cancellation had been made.

"The only inference there is that they wish us not to see it. They have something to hide," she said.

Mr Steve Muncy, head of the aid agency Community and Family Services International which works in Hong Kong, said sexual assaults and harassment were a major issue for Vietnamese women in the territory's camps, and fairly common at Sek Kong.

He described the camp as being the least safe for women: Everyone lived in tents holding 30 to 60 people; it was impossible to build physical barriers between neighbours; and women had few places to seek privacy.

The camp also has been the site of a number of violent fights between gangs since it opened in June.

Ms Derian said she was aware of the camp's reputation. She would not comment on the group's views of Hei Ling Chau and Chi Ma Wan, saying they were saving their findings for a press conference on Wednesday.

The group will prepare a report on its visit in time for a crucial meeting in Geneva on January 17 and 18 to discuss mandatory repatriation.

The members also were told earlier that their visits to detention centres would have to be limited to about 90 minutes because of "security reasons".

The co-ordinator of Save the Children Fund's Vietnamese programme, Mr Mark Beukeman, said officials might be over-reacting.

"There seems to be some difficulty in distinguishing between what could be a riot situation, and peaceful protests," she said.

Philippine Camps Prepare to Receive SRV Refugees

HK1101023790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 11 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] The first Vietnamese refugees to leave Hong Kong for a planned transit camp in the Philippines could leave by Spring.

"We expect the first batch of about 500 refugees by the end of the first quarter of this year," Mr Herman Laurel, head of the Philippine Refugee Processing Centre, said yesterday.

The new refugee centre will accept 10,000 Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong.

The remaining 4,000 will soon be accepted by resettlement countries in the West.

Manila and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will present plans for the regional resettlement centre at an International Conference on Southeast Asian Refugees in Geneva on January 18-19.

Mr Laurel said British representatives had asked for accommodation for 7,000 to 10,000 refugees from Hong Kong.

The new camp would also house about 1,000 Vietnamese refugees from Japan and 4,000 from a camp on the Western Philippine island of Palawan.

Only Vietnamese who qualify as genuine refugees under UNHCR criteria will be transferred.

Manila said it would follow up on a British offer to contribute HK\$62.4 million to build the centre. Mr Laurel said its funding was also expected to come from the United States and Japan.

"I'm optimistic we can get approval in Geneva... and start building the first housing units by February. It should take seven to eight months to build all the facilities," he said.

A group of 123 boat people left the territory voluntarily for Vietnam yesterday, bringing the total number of volunteers to 990 since the programme began last March.

There are some 1,200 boat people who have volunteered for repatriation, but are awaiting documentary arrangements from Hanoi.

The number coming forward for voluntary repatriation has increased, according to camp sources, since the introduction of mandatory repatriation on December 12. Reports from Hanoi said the returning boat people received a chaotic welcome as Hanoi officials argued with representatives of the United Nations over arrangements.

The ninth group of returnees, emerging dazed but smartly dressed, were ordered by local officials to find their own baggage from a pile under the plane and haul them to waiting buses. "I'm a bit scared. I'm afraid of being arrested," said 27-year-old Ha Thi No, who fled Vietnam by boat last year.

Mr Nguyen Can, head of a committee receiving the 123 returnees, afterwards complained to local UNHCR representative Mr Charles Bazoche that he had not been

informed beforehand that the group included a mentally and physically handicapped girl.

Vu Thi Cho, a seven-year-old girl who is deaf and dumb, was left stranded in her push-chair on the tarmac while officials argued.

Meanwhile, 90 Vietnamese were returned to China from Hong Kong yesterday.

These ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants, mostly ethnic Chinese, have been settled in China since the end of the IndoChina war nearly 15 years ago.

SRV Refugees Receive Earlier Screening

HK1801021190 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 18 Jan 90 p 3

[By Fiona MacMahon]

[Text] New arrivals of boat people are being screened almost as soon as they enter Hong Kong waters in an attempt to speed up the message to those back in Vietnam that the territory is no longer a gateway to the West.

The Secretary for Security, Mr Geoffrey Barnes, said last night that the Government started screening new arrivals being held at the Green Island reception centre on January 1.

Boat people are taken to Green Island before being transferred to one of Hong Kong's eight detention centres. Previously, screening did not start until they were taken to a detention centre.

With the influx of more than 30,000 boat people last summer, the Vietnamese have had to wait many months before even getting to the first stage of the process, the screening interview.

In all, only about 9,000 of the 43,663 boat people in detention centres have been screened, of whom about 6,000 have had their appeals rejected by the Refugee Status Review Board.

Mr Barnes said the Government was introducing two streams of screening.

"Part of the reason is to try to strengthen the message that will get back to Vietnam that people coming here will be repatriated."

He said by screening new arrivals some people would take the message back to Vietnam more quickly that resettlement in a third country via Hong Kong was not possible unless the Vietnamese can prove they are genuine refugees.

But Mr Barnes stressed that the overall procedure would remain the same and all the boat people would still have the right to appeal before a final decision on their status was made.

The Vietnamese boat people have 28 days to lodge an appeal after being served notice that they have failed their screening interview.

Amnesty International last night voiced its concern over the decision stressing that the six lawyers employed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to monitor the process were already overstretched.

A detailed report released by Amnesty on Monday found that the screening process was critically flawed. The report also urged that the boat people be given legal advice before being screened.

Meanwhile, the Governor, Sir David Wilson, yesterday defended the scale of the operation to repatriate forcibly 51 boat people to Vietnam last month and rejected allegations that the Vietnamese were not given enough time to volunteer to return.

On his return to London after a trip to monitor the treatment of the Vietnamese since their return, Labour peer Lord Ennals, said in his report published on Tuesday night that he felt several of the Vietnamese were prepared to volunteer to go back but were not given the opportunity to do so.

But Sir David said yesterday that the boat people were given every chance, over a long period of time, to return voluntarily.

"And indeed some of the first group that was going to be sent back did in fact volunteer, so it is quite clear they had the chance to volunteer," he said.

"We would prefer volunteers, but if they don't there must be other satisfactory arrangements."

In the report compiled by Lord Ennals and Conservative MP, Mr Timothy Raison, the arrangements for the return of the boat people were criticised for involving an element of "overkill".

However, Sir David defended the scale of the operation by arguing that the Government's main aim was to ensure it was successful. More than 150 officers, many in riot gear, were used to escort the 51 Vietnamese.

"What I would say about the sending of that group back to Vietnam is whenever you do an operation like that, you want to make sure that it is successful.

"Therefore, you need to have sufficient people to make sure it is successful so that you don't have to use any excessive persuasion. It was a very successful operation."

Sir David added that the most important finding of the visit by Lord Ennals and Mr Raison was that the boat people sent back to Vietnam had not been mistreated in any way.

"I thought the key points were that people who went back have not in any way been maltreated. That was the purpose of the mission and I thought that was very important."

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